LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

PRICE ONE ANNA
REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

VOL XXI NO 181 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

DR. AMBEDKAR DECLINES MOONJE'S NEW OFFER

Out Of The Gloaming.

Gandhiji's arrest seems to be premature, as he was arrested even before he commenced his march, says Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh. Yes, these preventive sections do everything in anticipation, like the preventive wars on the Frontier.

* * * *

Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty who is just now busy gathering addresses along his triumphal march in Southern India, was given four of these at Salem, and naturally enough he expatiated on the dangers of "corruption". Not among the M.L.A.'s, of course, but among the humble Local Bodies.

* * * *

Nobody cried "Ottawa," for that would have been very rude to the guest of the day. The gallant knight would not confine himself to mere drains and sanitation to unearth corruption, but said it was a canker which would destroy the body politic if it were not cured in time.

* * * *

Terrific indictment and warning to M.L.A.'s not to fall a prey to the blandishments of officials and become a Government darling. The bold knight hoped further they would realise the dangers of corruption and purify local bodies to make real political progress possible. (There was no Laughter).

* * * *

At least he is making progress possible for himself, whatever it may be for the country. But since there was a Yarn Merchants' address to be replied to, everything explains itself. These Salem Yarn merchants ought to be great progressivists!

* * * *

One R. P. J. Taleyarkhan wants to have a memorial worthy of Sir Patrick Kelly for his courageous handling of the C. D. movement and communal disorders. The number of dead and wounded in the disorders should be memorial enough for anybody, let alone a Police Chief.

* * * *

But we suggest that Sir P's name might be associated with St. Patrick's Day, whenever and whoever observes it. That would be a more permanent memorial than anything else and give some employment to people making artificial shamrock leaves for distribution to the Police.

* * * *

Whatever it may be, the beggars' bowl ought not to be taken round for a Police Chief for his handling of public disorders. Duty well done is its own reward, and even in these days of materialism, the Police honestly believe in abstractions!

* * * *

"No serious consequences are anticipated from the resignations of the two C. P. Ministers," writes Bori Bunder very thoughtfully. No. Everything will run smoothly if the C. P. Ministers are easily replaced.

* * * *

"A positive policy is bound eventually to prevail against one of pure negation." comes from the same source. We believe that's a hint for Simla, now called "Jaya Mahal." But Simla is a great believer in a masterly policy of "pure negation," though it makes up by redoubling its energy in repression.

* * * *

"A united India will immensely strengthen the hands of H. M.'s Government in their fight with the Die-Hards" again comes from same source. It will also strengthen the hands of Indians in their fight against White Paper!

* * * *

The "Madras Mail" passionately and bravely writes that Madras will not "tolerate the use of violence" and will support its suppression. Let's hope it is equally the resolve of the Home Member.

* * * *

Even Sir Samuel Hoare had to apologise for the Madras police, but now with this resolve to eschew all "violence" matters ought to improve, though it will be difficult for the Police to curb their very delectable activities against Khadi weavers.

* * * *

"I'm thinking of getting a wireless set", said Rustomji. "I'd like one like yours."

"Yes, they're quite good", replied Pestonji.

"How many controls has it?" asked Rustomji.

Pestonji grimmed.

"Two," he replied bitterly; "my wife and my daughter."

No Unsettling Of Poona Pact

Delegates Oppose Re-opening Award

Zaffrulla And Sir A. Rahim Define Muslim Position Sequel To Chairman's Ruling

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, August 2.

The influence of Mahatma Gandhi's fast on securing agreement to the Poona Pact, the effect of the White Paper proposals on terrorism in Bengal, Dr. Moonje's conception of "Hindus" as applying to all communities in India; were among the subjects canvassed at Monday's meeting of the Select Committee when evidence was given by Dr. Moonje, Messrs. B. C. Chatterjee, J. Banerjee, Gavai, Meherchandkhanna, R. M. Deshmukh, Bhai Parmanand, and Nanakchand.

In the course of their evidence which appears occasionally to have evinced a degree of feeling, reference was made to Muslim attitude towards the murder of Swami Shradhanand and the Mahasabha's attitude towards the murders of Muslims in Sholapur and Cawnpore and the murder of Rajpal.

At one point Lord Reading and Lord Irwin interposed to the question desirability of resurrecting past history and repeating old arguments.

Numerous memoranda submitted included a statement by the Mahasabha protesting against the Communal Award and outlining the Sabha's constitutional demand.

Mr. Chatterjee in a memorandum dealing with the Communal Award and Poona Pact declared that the constitution based thereon would wipe the Bengal Hindus off the map. He asked if Britain would expect the Bengalee Hindu to accept that prospect.

POET REGRETS.

Mr. Sircar presented a cable from Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, dated July 27th, declaring that intolerable anxiety owing to the fact that Mahatmaji's life depended on the acceptance of the Poona Pact caused him at the time to cable to the Premier urging not to delay in the acceptance thereof. "This drove me precipitately to a commitment which I now realise as a wrong done to the permanent interest of the country."

The Chairman at the outset informed Marquis of Zetland that he was bound to rule that questions on Communal Award were permissible.

Marquis of Zetland said that he wished to put questions only as regards Bengal.

Lord Salisbury was strongly of opinion that it was out of question for the Select Committee to exclude the Communal Award.

DELEGATES' PROTEST.

Mr. R. A. Butler said the position of the Government in that event would be as stated by Sir S. Hoare on July 22.

Chaudhry Zaffrulla made it clear that Muslim participation in further proceedings would be on the basis that the Communal Award was final.

Sir Abdur Rahim declared that he would not have attended the Select Committee if he did not believe that the communal question had been definitely settled.

Dr. Ambedkar also declared that he was participating on the understanding that the Poona Pact had been accepted. Sir A. P. Patro, Dr. Shafaat Ahmad and Sir Henry Gidney deprecated the re-opening of the question, while Mr. Jayakar said that he and his friends would not ask questions relating to the Hindu-Muslim side of the Award. Sir H. S. Gour reserved the right to participate in the discussions later.

POONA PACT REPUDIATED.

Witnesses were questioned with regard to the extent of Bengal's commitment to the Poona Pact. The general effect of their answers was that no representative had been deputed to participate in the negotiations on behalf of Bengal Hindus. They expected that public bodies in Bengal would be consulted. It was pointed out that 25 members of the Legislature had cabled protest to the Premier on the first sitting of the Legislature after the Pact had been concluded.

Dr. Ambedkar asked if the resolution thereon had been introduced in the Council. Mr. Chatterjee said that he submitted a resolution of protest, but was induced to withdraw by representations of Messrs. Rasik Biswas and Malaviya who assured him that they would get Ambedkar to revise the Pact.

CHAMBERLAIN'S FLING.

Dr. Moonje referring to the Sabha's acceptance of the Pact emphasised Sabha's objection to separate electorates. He said that after the Pact was concluded, they found that this mischief had been perpetuated.

Dr. Moonje was of opinion that but for the threat of Gandhiji's death the Pact would not have been accepted in India.

Sir Austin Chamberlain asked

(Continued on page 8.)

MEERUT APPEAL JUDGMENT

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 2.

Hearing in the Meerut Conspiracy case appeals concluded today at three o'clock in a record time of seven days only, considering the magnitude of the case.

To-morrow the Judges will write the judgment which will probably be delivered the next day.—A. P.

FAMILY BURIED UNDER DEBRIS

Woman And Two Children Die In House Collapse In Hyderabad

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Aug. 2.

Incessant rains since Saturday exacted toll of house collapses, mostly of old structures both in Hyderabad and Secunderabad. A most serious accident occurred in Secunderabad yesterday, when an old tenement occupied by a women the wife of a railway "Box Boy" and her two children aged seven and two years respectively collapsed burying the inmates under the debris. Before the victims could be rescued they were dead.

The husband of the woman, at the time of the accident, was on duty repairing a breach at Madira on Dornakal-Bezwada section of the Nizam's Railways.

In Hyderabad, the roof of a building which is being erected fell in suddenly injuring six masons. In other cases, there fortunately no injury or loss of life. Another aftermath of rain which held off to-day is the swollen condition of the Osman Sagar Himayat Sagar Hussain Sanar storage tanks but the authorities are very vigilant.—A. P.

BOAT CAPSIZES IN FLOODED CREEK

Heavy Rain Squalls In Ratnagiri

RATNAGIRI, Aug. 2.

Heavy rain squalls accompanied by stormy wind are still continuing. There are no signs of abatement. Nearly ten inches of rain were recorded till noon during the past forty-eight hours. There was no sunshine during the whole of the week. Several roofs are leaking at Partavni, a part of Ratnagiri, and as a result of leaking, a house wall fell last night on a person killing him instantaneously. Through traffic to upcountry has not yet been resumed. Buses are being helped up between Malkapur, Kolhapur and Rajpur.

A report states that a boat capsized in a flooded creek. No loss of life is reported although all goods were lost.—A. P.

TRANSHIPMENT ON N. S. RAILWAY

HYDERABAD, (Dec. Aug. 2.

Passengers were again transhipped to-day at the breach on the Dornakal-Bezwada section of the Nizam's Railway. It is expected that through running will be restored on Thursday, but due to uncertain weather conditions, no definite announcement of the time can be made.—A. P.

JT. COMMITTEE PROGRAMME.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The Select Committee to-day heard the evidence of All-India Varnashram Swarajya Sangha and Indian womens delegates. To-morrow, it will hear Indian Officers Association.—Reuter.

LONDON-MELBOURNE FLIGHT RECORD

Aero Club Of India And Burma Negotiating With R. A. C.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 2.

I understand that there will be an Air Race from London to Melbourne to be held sometime in October, 1934.

Large cash prizes are being offered.

The Aero Club of India and Burma is in communication with the Royal Aero Club, London, placing its services at the disposal of the Committee in charge of arrangements.

The Viceroy's Challenge Air Trophy is generally held in March, in New Delhi. A suggestion to postpone this to November 1934 has been made on the ground that people returning from London-Melbourne race could take part.

No decision has been yet reached by the Aero Club of India on this suggestion.

HONOUR FOR INDIAN FLYING ACE

(LONDON, (By Air Mail).

An Indian has been chosen as "the best all-round pilot"—and awarded a special prize—at the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell.

He is Flight-Cadet A. M. Engineer. It has been decided that he has shown the greatest flying ability among the cadets of the senior term, and he, therefore receives the "R.M. Groves" Memorial Prize—a coveted distinction of all embryo officers of our youngest Service.

The prize consists partly of a grant of money and partly of a set of books, chosen by the recipient. It is awarded twice a year on the recommendation of the Commandant of the College.

Cadet Engineer has had to carry out certain flying tests in a Hawker "Hart", biplane—an up-to-the minute service type of machine, probably the fastest day bomber in the world.

But Mr. Engineer has a distinguished record behind him. He flew from England to India in May 1930 in order to qualify for the Aga Khan's prize to the first Indian to do so.

Now that Cadet Engineer has "passed out" of the R.A.F. College, he will probably be posed to a service squadron as he expects to undergo six months service training before he returns to India. He will also be attached to the School of Army Co-operation at Old Sarum, Salisbury.

Then he will go back to India as one of the original pilots of the Indian Air Force.

There are three other Indian cadets in the present "senior term" at Cranwell. They should pass out in December.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

PRINCE ALY'S SUCCESS.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Prince Aly Khan rode his own horse Grey Wonder to victory in Berwick Welter Handicap race for amateur riders.

The Aga Khan went specially to Brighton to see his son ride. This is Aly Khan's first success under Jockey Club Rules. He bought Grey Wonder privately for a substantial amount after gelding ran third to his fathers Tajuddin in London Cup.

CANADIAN LOAN OVER-SUBSCRIBED.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Well over 15 millions sterling were subscribed under a minute in the city to-day for the Canadian Loan.

Lists closed almost as soon as they were opened and many applicants were disappointed.

The Canadian Premier Mr. Bennett staying at Harrogate in a message to the Press say: "The immediate success of the loan is striking evidence of the Empire solidarity and Canadians highly appreciate the confidence shown by British investors in Canada's future".

DISARMING TRIBESMEN

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BAGHDAD, August 2.

In order to remove the Frontier menace Irak, French and Syrian authorities disarmed 1300 Assyrian tribesmen from North Irax who have been ordered to withdraw from the Irak Frontier. Assyrians who, during the war, were staunch British allies form part of the body and refused to disarm on Irak ceasing to be a mandated territory.

NEW ASSEMBLY SECRETARY

Mahomed Rafi Succeeds S. C. Gupta

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 2.

Mr. S.C. Gupta who had been Secretary to the Legislative Assembly ever since the Montagu-Chelmsford Constitution was inaugurated has retired after a distinguished service and Mian Mohomed Rafi (son of the late Sir Muhammad Shafi) who has been Deputy Secretary of the Assembly Department for over two years took over charge yesterday.

BRITANNIA WINS YACHT RACE

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.

At Cowes in glorious light and westerly wind His Majesty's cutter "Britannia" with King and Prince of Wales aboard won the race for yachts of J. Class, old yachts exceeding 65 feet rating on handicap. Velsheda King's Cup winner finished fifth.

RUMOURED OFFER TO HAMMOND

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Consequent on the completion of 2,000 runs, it is prominently reported that Hammond has been made a big offer by the Accrington Cricket Club who had previously approached Bradman, Larwood, Tate and Hammond also.

The Secretary of the Club interviewed by Reuter said that the report was without foundation and ridiculous.

MAHATMA BACK TO YERAVDA

Tyre Bursts Half-Way Up Ghats And Below, En Route To Poona

MIDWAY TRANSFER

Party Does Rest Of Journey To Jail In Reserve Car Carrying Luggage

POONA, Aug. 2

While bringing up Messrs. Gandhi and Mahadev Desai from Santa Cruz, Bombay, this morning, the police car conveying the party picked up two cow-shoes causing tyre bursts one below and the other half way up the Ghats.

After the second burst, Gandhiji and his companion with Mr. Gordon, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Poona, were transferred to a reserve car carrying luggage, and the rest of the journey to the Yeravda Jail was made in car.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

Adjourns Without Transacting Business

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 2.

A meeting of the Ahmedabad Municipality was held this evening adjourned till to-morrow without transacting any business.

Mr. Ramniklal Dalal moved that the meeting be adjourned. Before votes were taken Khan Bahadur Chahewala inquired the President by whose order Municipal schools and offices were closed yesterday, and whether it was sanctioned by the School Board or the Standing Committee.

The President asked Chahewala to give more questions in writing, stating that schools and offices remained closed by his order.

A FEW DAYS AGO.

The Municipality passed a resoluton to take action against Government in connection with the School Board grant of about five lacs.

It rained throughout the day and heavy rains are expected to-night.

HARTAL AT JUBBULPORE

Leaders To Chalk Out New Programme

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 2.

News of Gandhiji's arrest reached here last evening through newspapers and quickly spread throughout the town. To-day Hindu shop-keepers observed hartal. Municipal offices and schools were closed.

It is understood that Mr. N. N. Sil, Provincial Congress 'Dictator' and Mr. Ravishanker Shukla, who were recently released from jail and Mr. Dwarkanath Misra, Secretary of the now defunct C.P. Hindi Congress Committee held consultations during the week. They decided to-day to convene a meeting of the prominent workers here on August 13 to chalk out a detailed programme of constructive work.—A. P.

WYATT ORDERED TO TAKE REST

Mitchell Invited For Indian Tour

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, August 2.

Wyatt's doctor has ordered him to take rest, and therefore, he will be unable to participate in the Indian Tour.

Mitchell of Yorkshire has been invited to take his place.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (upto 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.——The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.——The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—An Assistant Secretary. Pay Rs. 450-25-600. Applications should be sent strictly in accordance with detailed advertisement, published in the "Hindu" of 22nd July, 1933. (A copy of the advertisement can be obtained only on sending a stamped and addressed envelope to the Bank of Hindustan, Ltd., Madras. (1028).

Wanted candidates to qualify Overseers; Sub-Engineers through correspondence. British India Technical College (Registered by Government), Sukkur, Sind. (1015)

20. OFFICES TO LET.

For Solicitors—Well-lighted and airy Office premises in Meadows Street. Reasonable Rent. Apply Box No. 123, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Physics—Previous and I.Sc. Students coached thoroughly, thrice weekly Rs. 20 p.m. Apply Box No. 1029, "Bombay Chronicle."

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow and Amraoti. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch Per Insertion
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

Public Notice

NOTICE

MISPLACED OR LOST.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Share Certificates of the Asian Assurance Co., Ltd. for 50 Shares, bearing Nos. 13898 to 13947 in the name of the late Michael Xavier D'Souza, are LOST or MISPLACED. Any one who has any claim or lien on them should communicate with the undersigned Company within thirty (30) days from this date; after which date the Company will issue duplicate Share Certificates, cancelling the originals. The Company will not be responsible for any loss or damage caused by the issue of the duplicates.

Dated 2nd August, 1933.

THE MANAGER,
The Asian Assurance Co., Ltd.,
Asian Bldg. Ballard Estate,
Bombay.
7065

NOTICE

No. 77 of 1933.

Chief Customs Office,
Jamnagar, 28th July, 1933.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for general information that Nawanagar State is going to farm out by Public Auction the contract of selling country liquors of local preparation and imported English liquors for one year or a suitable period from 1st September, 1933.

Persons desirous of submitting offers to keep the Ijara are requested to be present at our Office on 21-8-1933 morning.

Conditions of the contract will be explained at the time of the auction.

DWARKADAS L. SARAYA,
Chief Customs Officer,
Nawanagar State
7062

Legal Notices

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1734 of 1922

RAGUNATHDAS MORARJI and MADHAVJI HARIRAM ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

1 (a) KISHORECHAND BADRIDAS, of Amritsar and Others. ..... Defendants.

TAKE NOTICE that this Honourable Court will be moved on the 10th day of August, 1933, by Counsel on behalf of the Plaintiffs for the following order, viz:

That a personal Decree be passed against the Defendants herein for Rupees 35,428-0-8 with further interest at 6 per cent per annum from the 12th day of July 1933 and for costs of application.

Dated this 12th day of July 1933

(Sd.) PAYNE & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

To

KISHORECHAND BADRIDAS,
the Defendant 1A abovenamed.
7060

Public Notices

King Edward VII Memorial Hospital and Seth G. S. Medical College, Bombay

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Registered Medical Practitioners for the post of an Honorary Assistant Surgeon at the K. E. M Hospital and Seth G. S. M. College. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 29th August, 1933, on forms to be obtained from the Dean's Office. The terms and conditions of the appointment can be had on application from the same office.

Applicants should possess the following minimum requirements:

1. A postgraduate qualification in surgery of any recognized University in India or abroad.
2. They must have held a resident surgical appointment for a period of at least six months at a recognized hospital and should produce a list of operations performed by them.
3. They should produce testimonials for having sufficient experience in surgery and surgical teaching, one of which must be from the head of the institution where they obtained the experience.

V. R. KHANOLKAR,
Ag. Dean.
Parel, Bombay 12.
7087

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
*Tango Maru	6,893	30 July	13 Aug
Tokiwa Maru	6,972	16 Aug	26 Aug
*Giny Maru	9,000	29 Aug	12 Sep
Calcutta Maru	5,339	17 Sep	27 Sep

*Passenger steamer with excelle. accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Katori Maru	10,000	6 Aug
Kashima Maru	10,000	22 Aug.
Yasukuni Maru	12,000	2 Sep.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakozaki Maru	10,500	16 Aug
Terukuni Maru	12,000	26 Aug.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Asama Maru	17,000	6 Sep.
Taiyo Maru	14,500	Ex-Kobe 23 Sep.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11,600	4 Sep.
Hiye Maru	11,600	18 Sep.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Cox's Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay.
Phone No. 20279: Telegrams "YUSEN."

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Honolulu Maru	23rd July	29th July
Havre ,,	25th ,,	8th Aug.
London ,,	8th Aug.	23rd ,,
Atlas ,,	23rd ,,	10th Sept
Shunko ,,	8th Sept.	23rd ,,

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LTD
(Incorporated in Japan)
Taj Building Hornby Road
Bombay
Telegrams:—"Shosen."

TO RESTORE
LOST MEMORY
VITALITY
STRENGTH
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
Rupee ONE per tin (32 pills)
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY.
Jamnagar, [illegible]

NEXT SATURDAY
A Gay Comedy sparkling with merriment and laughter
THE BLARNEY STONE
United Artists' release.
Brilliant Cast including
TOM WALLS
Anne Grey
Also a beautiful all-colour Silly Symphony
"BABES IN THE WOOD"
DON'T MISS AT
WELLINGTON
TALKIES, Dhobi Talao.

KOHINOOR
CINEMA
DADAR
From 29th July to 4th August.

Featuring
BELA LUGOSI
Daily 3 shows at:
5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
EXTRA SHOW ON SAT. & SUN. at 2-30 p.m.

The CARLTON
THREE SHOWS TO-DAY
4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
JOAN BENNETT
LEW AYRES
IN
"MANY A SLIP"
WITH
SLIM SUMMERVILLE
NEXT SATURDAY
The greatest and the funniest race of all
"THE LOVE RACE"
WITH
STANLEY LUPINO

IT WILL PAY YOU
to be Agent to BIRLA MILLS for their TOWELS renowned for their designs and CHEAPNESS.
Write for terms, prices and samples to the—
SECRETARY, BIRLA MILLS,
BIRLA LINES, P.O. (Delhi).

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVAL.
AUG. 2nd.
Jehangir, Keir, Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.
AUG. 3rd.
Rizwani, Leck, Calcutta.
Hilda, Tarabochia, Trieste.

LOADING.
AUG. 2nd.
Steamer Victoria for Genoa.
Steamer Barpeta for Busrah.
Steamer Karanja for Durban.
Steamer Strathaird for Sydney.
Steamer Wildenfels for Hamburg.

S S Jehangir:—The T M Coy's steamer Jehangir, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Rizwani:—The T M Coy's steamer Rizwani, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Hilda the Lloyd T Coy's steamer Hilda, will sail to-day for Trieste, with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Aug. 2.

2 Kepwick Hall, 2810 Antwerp, 14/8, Grahams Tdg. Co.
3 Tango Maru, 4238, Japan, 13/8 N Y Kaisha.
5 Hilda 2974 Trieste, 3/8, L Triestino.
6 White Fan, 2357, Port Said, 10/8, Strauss & Co.
9 Gosha Maru, 3353 Colombo, 3/8 M B Kaisha.
11 Clan Buchanan 3288 Cochin 4/8 J Finlay & Co.
12 Falkenfels, 3852, Karachi, 6/8, Lionel Edwards Ltd.
14 Anna 3192 Port Said, 4/8, Struss & Co.
15 Karanja, 4646, S. E. Africa, 9/8 M M & Co.
16 Masula 4586, London 5/8, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Baron Ogilvy 2035, Port Said, 5/8 Louis Dreyfus & Co.
3 Bankura, 1896 P Gulf, 2/8, M M & Co.
4 Ellora, 2567 Busrah, 3/8 M M & Co.
7 Surada, 3382 Karachi, NF, M M & Co.
8 Gairsoppa 3227, Calcutta, 3/8 M M and Co.
9 Wichita, 3856, New York, 3/8, L Edwards.
12/13 Gambhira, 3196, M'Coast, NF, M M & Co.
15 Oostcappelle 340 Malabar Coast 5/8 Merchant S N Co.
16 Laxmi 120, NF, NF, National Steamship Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Fager, 661, Singapore, 3/8, F F Campbell and Co.
B Risaldar, 3092, Calcutta, 3/8, T Morrison and Co.
C/R Gandara 3190 Rangoon, 5/8, M M and Co.
G Sophie Marie, 560, M'Coast 3/8, Merchant S N Co.
H Lalita 283, M'Coast 3/8, Malabar Steamship Co.
K Varsova, 1957, NF, NF, M M & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Straithard 3/8 P & O S N Co.
Naldera 10/8, P & O S N Co.
Cathay 17/8, P & O S N Co.
Soudan 17/8, P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH
Durenda 13/8 M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
Clan Buchanan 30-7 J F Co.
City of Bristol 4/8, K N Co.
City of Khios, 13/8 K N Co.
Elysia 23/8 G T Co.
City of Johannesburg 26/8 K N Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Folkenfels, 30/7 L Edward Ltd.
Trifels 10/8 L Edward Ltd.
Baronfels 18/8 L Edward Ltd.
Trauenfels 23/7 L Edwards Ltd.
FROM TRIESTE.
Cariguino 6/8 L T Co.
Col de Lana 23/8 L T Co.
FROM GENOA.
Victoria 4/8 M Italiona.
Arabia 23/8 M Italiana.
FROM NEW YORK
City of Windsor, 26/7, F F Campbell & Co.
President Pierce 10/8, F F Campbell & Co
President Monroe, 24/8 F F Campbell & Co.
C/Durban 4/8 F F Campbell & Co.
C/Bath 15/8 F F Campbell & Co.
FROM KOBE
Tokiwa Maru 16/8 N Y Kaisha.
Gingo Maru 24/8 N Y Kaisha.
London Maru 8/8 O S Kaisha.
Atlas Maru 23/8 O S Kaisha.
Somali 6/8, P & O S N Co.
Ranpura 11/8, P & O S N Co.
Alipore 5/8, P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore 3/9 P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore 27/9 P & O S N Co.
FROM BRISBANE.
Comorin 5/8 P & O S N Co.
Moolton 18/8 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN
Takliwa 12/8 M M & Co.
Kenya 26/8, M M & Co.
Tairea 9/9, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF

ENGLISH MAIL.
Comorin 5/8 P & O S N Co.
Ranpura, 12/8 P & O S N Co.
OTHER STEAMER FOR LONDON
Nuddea 2/7 M M & Co.
Musula 5/8 M M & Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Bristol NF, K N Co.
FOR NEW YORK
Wichita, 2/8, L I Mannuel Co.
C/Windsor NF, F F Campbell Co.
FOR GENOA.
Victoria NF, M Italiana.
FOR HAMBURG.
Wildenfel, NF, L Edwards Ltd.
FOR PORT SAID.
Baron Ogilvy 3/8 L Drefuse & Co.
Baron Kinnaird NF, L Dreyfus & Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Anna 2/8, Strauss & Co.
White Fan, 10/8, Strauss & Co.
FOR ROTTERDAM
Kepurckhall, 14/8, G T Co.
FOR BUSRAH
Vita, 3/8 M M and Co.
Varsova, NF, M M & Co.
Varela, 10/8 M M & Co.
Barpeta, 9/8 M M & Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Dager 1/8, F F Campbell & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Risaldar, NF, T M Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Gandara N F, M M and Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karanja 9/8, M M & Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Aungban 31/7/33.
Netravati 1/8/33.
Hilda, 1/8/33.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Aug. 2.

S S Masula for London.—6 bags rice, T S Thadhani & Sons; 6 cases tanned lizard skin and 1 bale woollen carpets, D Abraham & Sons; 9 bales cow hides tanned F Nizami & Co.; 35 bales wollen rags cuttings, M M & Co., (G. Trade.)

For Hull:—66 bales wool raw Indian, E Mavji & Co.

S S City of Bristol for Liverpool:—200 bales cotton raw Indian B Harakchand & Co.

For Dunkirk:—220 bales Indian cotton raw, Italinda Cotton Co., Ltd.

S S Victoria for Genoa.—230 bales cotton raw Indian Langley & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw Indian N Nagshi & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw Indian, B Cursondas & Co.; 2716 bags Indian castor seeds and 1204 bags Indian linseed, Ralli Bros. Ltd.; 700 bags castor seed, and 605 bales cotton raw Indian, K Devchand & Co. Ltd.; 255 bales cotton raw Indian, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 210 bales cotton raw Indian Italinda Cotton Co., Ltd.

S S Kepwick Hall for Antwerp.—41, 17 and 58 bales Jubbulpore hemp, M Chandulal & Co.; 159 bales hemp, D Anandji.

S S Strathaird for Wellington.—9 bales cotton yarn waste, R N Janee.

For Perth.—12 bales cotton yarn waste, R N Janee.

For Melbourne.—40 bags castor seeds, T S Thadhani & Sons.

S S Wildenfels for Hamburg.—320 bags casein and 105 bales cotton fly clean, Indian Produce Export Co.; 71 bales cotton fly oily, M Chandulal & Co.

For Amsterdam.—400 d/-bags soapstone powder, Shaw Wallace & Co.

For Copenhagen.—89 bales cotton thread waste, M Chandulal & Co.

S S Tango Maru for Kobe.—100 bales Indian raw cotton H Nensey & Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Aug. 2.

S S Maloja, Agents, M M & Co., from Hobart.—100 drums calcium of carbide; 62 cases apples; 81 bales greasy wool; 20 bales scoured wool; 39 cases and 39 bags meat; 2 ctes. rabbits.

From Melbourne:—2 nos. horses 2 nos. live dogs.

From Sydney:—34 boxes butter.

From Brisbane.—10 pkges. butter.

S S British Light from Constantaza:—3635798 tons diesel oil bulk.

S S Jenny, Agents J. Mackintosh & Co. from Batoum.—4190 tons and 11 cwts. diesel oil in bulk.

From Touapse.—618 tons and 8 cwts grozny light benzine; 1792 tons and 16 cwts. grozny heavy benzine.

S S Thalatta, Agents, L Edwards Ltd., from Goteborg.—691 reels, 512 bales and 14 pkges. paper; 112 cases nails; 5 cases hurricane lanterns; 1 cases lifting jacks; 15 bales boards; 10 cases incandescent mantles; 92 rolls wrapping paper; 105 bales news printing paper; 8 cases labels; 729 mats. empty glass bottles; 50 cases steel hineges; 370 kegs. chlorate of potash; 8 bags sulphide of antimony; 75 bags glass powder; 8 bags manganese of dioxide; 25 boxes umber; 1 case coat hangers, 2 cases rat traps; 12 cases clothes pegs; 1 bundle broom handles; 33 cases petroleum stoves, 6 cases enamelware; 20 drums electrolyte, 3 cases hard bread; 4 cases preserves; 1 piece moked sausage.

From Oslo:—103 reels and 557 bales paper; 8 bales cardboards; 14 bales boards; 6 cases fish hooks, 210 reels and 167 bales printing paper; 28 cases composition; 10 cases ships paint; 200 bags nitrate; of soda Norwegian; 250 drums carbide; 5 bundles sardin; 30 drums turpentine; 12 drums nitric acid.

From Hamburg:—5 cases catteries; 8 cases ironware; 2 cases toys; 1 case penholders; 5 cases slate-pencils; 3 cases lead pencils; 2 cases glass stoves; 2 cases wood ware; 3 cases glassware; 1 case ear screws; 4 cases gramophone horns; 34 drums bleaching powder; 1 case imitation diamond trimmings; 5 cases imitation jewellery; 1 case enamelware; 3 cases celluloid sheets; 5 cases cutlery; 1 pkt. artificial silk yarn; 3 cases paint; 1 case tools; 1 cks. glue; 9 cases machine tools; 1 case chinaware; 9 cases electrical appliances; 7 cases hollow glass; 115 bales paper; 27 cases complete cinematographic equipments; 6 barrels earthly colour; 59 cases photo-boards; 13 cases e'ware; 2 cases printing ink; 1 case iron goods, 1 case machinery; 2 cases hardware; 6 cases bicycle accessories; 2 cases fish hooks; 102 cases petroleum stoves; 799 bundles and 510 pieces wrought iron tubes; 587 cases nails; 1 case brass sheets; 100 bundles copper sheets; 2 barrels cod liver oil.

From Antwerp:—402 bundles M S hoops; 208 bundles M S flats; 400 bundles M S circles; 113 bundles M S angles; 333 bundles M S tees; 3246 bundles M S cut-hoops, 211 bundles and 78 peces M S channels; 2334 bundles M S round rods; 103 cases rivets; 23 bags fish bolts and nuts; 32 cases copper wire; 8 cases varnish; 7 cases playing cards; 32 cases woollen yarn; 2 cases woollen tissues; 4 cases insulated copper wire; 2 cases machinery; 15 cases steel blocks; 9 cases construction iron; 5 cases and 60 cks. dry earth colour; 800 bags chalk; 5 barrels zinc oxide; 8 ctes. zinc sheets; 30 cks. grease; 2600 G-bags dog-spikes.

From Rotterdam:—1 case hollow glassware; 21 cases glow lamps; 3 cases elec. apparatus; 1 case glass gloves; 42 pkges. fire-bricks for boilers; 75 pkges. 36 bundles and 8 cases machinery & constructional materials for sugar installation; 485 pkges. sugar manufacturing steam powder machinery.

From Lisbon:—10 cases sardine, in oil; 45 cases wine; 76 cases cork; 1 case cork-discs.

INSURE WITH
THE PRABHAT
Insurance Co., Ltd.
ISMAIL BUILDING,
381, Hornby Road,
Fort, : : : Bombay.
Apply for Agency:
LIBERAL TERMS

ANNUAL READING
One year Monthly details, Rs. 2, Weekly details, 1 year Rs. 10, Correct answers for 5 questions Re. 1, V.P. As. 5. Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age.
HANUMAN JOTHISHA OFFICE
Tiruttani, S. India.

Income Tax & Sup. Tax
Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.
Telephone No. 22997.
B. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
495-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Shravan Shud 12, 1989.
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Akhar 10, 1352.
Parsi—Aspandad 1 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 16m.
Sunset—7h. 14m.
Hightide—10-22, 21-54.
Lowtide—3-13, 16-30.
PHASES OF THE MOON: Full Moon 6th August 1h. 2m. a.m. **Last quarter** 13th August, 9h. 19m. a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
The s.s.fl "Strait Haird" with English mails of July 20, due at 7 a.m.

SATURDAY, August 5.

Cocoanut Day: Public Holiday. **Banks closed.**
The s.s. "Comorin" with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

MONDAY, August 7.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

CONDOLENCE MEETING:—Under the auspices of the C. K. P. Samaj Talbag, a condolence meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) in memory of late Sir M. Choubla, at 9-30 p.m. in G. E. S. Parel Night School, Jam Bldg.

KHOJA VOLUNTEER CORPS:—In the above institution's Free Reading Room and Library during the month of July 1933 2125 persons took advantage and 183 books were issued from the Library.

TREASURY BILL SALES:—On Wednesday, the 2nd August 1933, tenders to the amount of £435,000 at 1s. 6-1/16d. wer received and allotted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. £1.000.000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 9th August 1933, on the same conditions as previously announced.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS:—Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Architects, a Lantern Lecture on "Caves of Ajanta" by Shrimant Bhawanrao Shriniwasrao alias Balasaheb Pant Pratinidhi, will be delivered at the Registered Office of the Institute—The Sohrab F. Bharoocha Architectural Library, to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. T. S. Gregson, will preside.

THE ONE PICTURE
BOMBAY
AND ITS
CRITICS
Could do nothing but praise
JOIN THE CROWDS
At Bombay's Leading Talkie House
THE CAPITOL
3—SHOWS DAILY—3
at 4, 6-30, & 10 P. M.
F. MARION CRAWFORD'S
GREAT LOVE CLASSIC
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
SUPREME TRIUMPH
THE WHITE SISTER
12 HEART TUGGING REELS
With the World's Best Actress
HELEN HAYES
Co-starred with
CLARK GABLE
A SUBLIME & TENDER LOVE STORY
BEAUTIFULLY TOLD
Advance reservation is advised on account of the heavy demand.
--NEXT SATURDAY--
BY INSISTENT PUBLIC DEMAND
RASPUTIN
AND THE
EMPRESS

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

CAPITOL: "The White Sister". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "The Kiss Before the Mirror". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "Secret". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END: "Branded Oath". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR: "Draculla". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Dorangi Dunya". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY: "Soldiers of the King". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Fairy of Punjab". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR: "Girl Crazy". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "The Man I Killed". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Miss 1933". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m.—Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.
12-00.—Selection of Indian Gramophone Records.
12-30 p.m.—Selection of European Gramophone Records.
1-00 p.m.—Bombay Market: Opening Rates.
5-30 p.m.—European Programme. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema (By kind permission of the Management). News Available.
6-30 p.m.—Interval.
7-00 p.m.—"Moments Musical" By Richard Meredith..
7-10 p.m.—De Groot and His Orchestra, with Petter Dawson, Bass Baritone.
8-00 p.m.—Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.
8-45 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

9-00 p.m.—News in Hindi. New York Opening. Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Rates.
9-20 p.m.—Recitation of Holy Koran by Moulvi Gulam Mahomed Kamar.
Miss Padmavati and Master Narendra Shaligram in Classical and Light Music accompanied by Master Jagadischandra, in Dilruba.
11-00 p.m.—God Save the King-Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

4-30 p.m.—Omni-directional broadcast.
7-00 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m.—Coventry Hippodrome Orchestra.
7-30 p.m.—Evensong from Westminster Abbe.
8-15 p.m.—Buxton Municipal Orchestra.
9-15 p.m.—Northern Studio Orchestra.
9-45 p.m.—B B C Dance Orchestra.
10-30 p.m.—Gramophone Records.
10-45 p.m.—News Bulletin.

MALARIA CARRIER DETECTED:—The following is the list of places in Bombay where Anopheles stephensi, the Malaria Carrier, was detected breeding during the week ending on 29-7-33:—Imamwada Road, in No. 39 (Hamamkhana); C. P. Tank in No. 160-172 in a well; Nesbit Road in No. 50 (Indian Hume Pipe Co.) in a Masonry tank and Chinchpokli Cross Lane in No. 5-3 on low land.

MUSKATI DISPENSARY:—The following are the numbers of out patients treated in the Maskati Charitable Dispensary and also Labour Cases in the Bai Nematoolabai Maskati Maternity Home at Kurwa road of Surat in the month of July:—Men 3.686; women 3.219; children 3.454 and labour 10. Total 10.369.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The Clan Line steamer "Clan Macinnes" arrived at Suez on the evening of July 31.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the mails from London of the 27th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 2nd instant and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karanja" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Wednesday, the 9th instant. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

PARSI MUSEUM FOR BOMBAY?

Sub-Committee To Report: Mr. Paymaster's Iotion Accepted By Federal Council

A meeting of the Parsi Federal Council was held on Friday evening in the premises of the Athornan Institution when Mr. Maneckji Kavasji Patel occupied the Chair.

A resolution was moved by Mr. Rustam B Paymaster, Advocate that a Museum be opened in Bombay with a view to preserve ancient coins, curios, documents, manuscripts and all oth antiquities relating to the Parsis and that a sub-Committee be appointed for considering the matter and suggesting the ways and means.

M Paymaster speaking on his motion, said that it was no use taking up the time of the Council by dilating on the necessity of Museum in general. As regards one for the Parsis, he might say that an advanced community like theirs ought to have long before this started a Museum where everything worth preserving about the history and antiquities of the Parsis could be located It was about a year since he had sent the resolution to the Council and during this period the question was agitated in the papers recommending the opening of such a Museum. Sir Jehangir C. Coyaji had drawn the attention of the Council about four years ago on the desirability of deciphering a lot of ancient Persian coins that were lying in the Calcutta Museum with none to make out the inscriptions thereon. There were lots of similar antiquities lying unknown, with several ancient families and were being motheaten. They might make a start in the matter and people coming to know that there was such a place available for them, they would send them to their Museum where proper care would be taken of their exhibits.

EXHIBITION AT C. J. HALL.

On the occasion of the celebration of the centenary of the Wadia Fire-temple, many members of that family had placed at the disposal of Mr. K. B. J. Wadia who had held a small Exhibition in the Sir Cawasji Hall which was much appreciated. The late Dr. Sir Jivanji J. Modi had also urged the community to move in the matter. Wings might be named in the Museum after the names of Dr. Sir Jivanji Modi, the late Mr. J. J. Vimadalal and other to preserve their memories in this manner and funds and donations would be forthcoming from their admirers

M. Manecksha D. Mistry a non-member had also made a similar proposal to the Council.

After several other members including Messrs. K. J. Dubash, Mr. F. K. Dadachanji, Feroze Ratnager, Sorab Dady Barjor, and Khan Saheb M. H. Dadachanji had discussed the question making suggestions in the matter, it was added in the resolution that the sub-Committee should also report as to whether the proposal was the feasible and if so to suggest ways and means for putting it into effect. and if so to suggest ways and means for putting it into effect.

BOMBAY TO HOLD MEDICAL CONFERENCE

Also Exhibition Along With It

A meeting of the medical profession of Bombay was held under the auspices of the Indian Medica. Association (Bombay Branch) on Sunday, at Blavatsky Lodge, when Dr. G. V. Deshmukh presided.

Dr. Deshmukh explained the object of the Indian Medical Association and also the necessity of making the Conference a success He said Bombay had no occasion for the last 24 years of holding an All-India Medical Conference and an Exhibition along with it.

He added that Bombay was known in the past for its successful undertakings in all walks of life, and he hoped this Conference of Medical Profession and the Scientific and the Medical Exhibition held along with it will be a great success.

A large number of members immediately promised to become members of the Reception Committee. The minimum fees for the membership of the Reception Committee was fixed at Rs. 10.

The offices of the Reception Committee are at 127 Girgaum Road (Opposite Cinema Majestic), in the rooms of Dr. D. D. Satrak Members can send in their form and fees, at the above address. Cheques may be drawn in the name of Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, President.

"Dr G. D. Talmaki L.M.S., (Homeo) has passed in the first class M.D.M.S., in the Punjab Homeopathic University in July 1933".

FATAL SEQUEL TO TRADE RIVALRY?

Three Hindus On Trial For Alleged Murder Of Charcoal Shop Servant

Defence statements were made by the accused in the Timber pond murder case now going on before Mr. Justice Murphy and a special jury at the High Court Sessions.

The accused in the case are Narayan Bhaoo, a Konkani Hindu aged 35, Bhagirthi Bihari aged 40, and Sahati Sohan aged 25.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the deceased Dayaram Shantaram was serving in the charcoal shop of Sayed Harron at Sutar Chawl, Madhav Baug. He was taking away the customers of the first accused who had also a charcoal shop just opposite. To prevent this, the first accused, it was alleged, planned the murder of Dayaram. For this he took the help of his servant, the second accused, and two others including the approver.

Pursuant to the conspiracy it was alleged, all the four took Dayaram to a liquor shop where they had drinks together. From there they went to the Timber Road at Sewri, where they sat on the slope. While Dayaram was dozing from the effects of drink, the second accused cut his throat from ear to ear, the others holding him fast.

The prosecution evidence being over, the accused made statements saying they were falsely involved in the case.

The case is proceeding.

VICEROY VISITS ROXY CINEMA

H. E. the Viceroy with his staff visited the Roxy Cinema, New Queens Road, on Tuesday night and expressed himself highly pleased with the musical comedy "Soldiers of the King" now being shown there.

On arrival, the Viceroy was received by the proprietor Mr. Rustomji Wellington and the Manager, Mr. Pirozshah Dastur. At the end of the show, His Excellency was garlanded by Mrs. Rustomji.

IMMORTAL AUTHOR OF "RAMAYANA"

Bombay Celebrates Tulsi Jayanti

Under the auspices of the Kanyakubja Mandal, Bombay, the Jayant of Shri Goswami Tulsidasji, the writer of the Hindi Ramayana was observed on Saturday, last when a meeting was held in the evening at Hira Baug (C. P. Tank), under the presidentship of Dr. Dhani Ram Prem, a well-known modern Hindi writer.

Various speakers including Mr. Parsai, Mr. Jagdeo Singh "Visharad," Pt. Rampratap Shukla, Pt. Ramnath Tripathi and Babu Badrinarain Singh referred to the great services rendered to the Hindi literature by Tulsidasji, who brought about its revival and kept green the ancient culture and civilization.

The president concluded the proceedings with an appeal to erect Tulsi Memorials throughout India.

The main attraction of the meeting was the discourse on the Ramayana by Pandit Pyarelalji Misra "Ramayani Vyas" of Benares, who kept the audience spellbound for more than one hour and a half.

INSURANCE FOR THE POOR

The second Valuation Report of the Presidency Provident & General Insurance Co. Ltd. shows that the company has been becoming progrssively popular among the poorer classes as shown by the increasiny number of policies issued every year. That the management has been tempered with caution and economy consistent with high efficiency is fully borne out by the rapidly decreasing expense ratio of the office.

It is generally known that the cost of Industrial Assurance is more than that of recruiting ordinary Life Business. Still the expense ratio of this office compares favourably with some of the Life Offices in India. The Life Fund has increased fivefold in the course of four years and this is sufficient testimony to the solidity of the office. Over and above these signs, the office though not compelled by any statute, submitted itself voluntarily for an actuarial test and has admirably stood the same.

The valuation has resulted in a Surplus and a Bonus has been declared to the policyholders who are eligible for participation in the profits.

The Company has been doing useful service to the poorer classes and the successful working and the results of the Valuation must add to the popularity of the office. The company may be expected increasingly to extending its organisation thus bringing many more into its folds.

450 DEATHS IN PAST WEEK

Infants Under One Year Of Age Claim 33 Per Cent. Mortality In Bombay

The following is the report of the health of Bombay during the week ending July 29.

The total mortality 450 was 11 less than in the last week; the death rate registered was 20.1 on the Census population of 1931. The mortality for the corresponding week of 1932 was 381 and the death rate 17.1 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1928-32 was 488 and the death rate 20.4.

Out of the total deaths, 147 were among infants under one year of age.

VICTIMS TO TYPHOID.

During the week, small-pox caused 5 attacks including 2 imported 1 each from Kolhapur and Sangamner and 4 deaths. Cholera caused one attack (imported from Panvel) but there was no death and Plague was absent. The number of deaths from Typhoid was 10.

The number of live births registered during the week was 538 as against 554 for the corresponding week of 1932, and 462 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1928-32).

DHRANGADHRA SUBJECTS' PLIGHT

State Prajakiya Mandal's Appeal To Viceroy

The following is a copy of the telegram sent to The Private Secretary to H. E. Viceroy by the President of the Dhrangadhra State Prajakia Maha Mandal, Ahmedabad.

The official mind of Dhrangadhra is immune to all moderating influences. H. H. the Raja Saheb is unwilling to exercise his powers of supervision and control over the administration and protect people against misrule and Tyranny. The position of the people is helpless and they are inclined to look upon Paramount Power's interference as the only remedy. Pray convey this message to H. E. the Viceroy and request his Excellency on behalf of the 90,000 dumb helpless people and grant the same.

"SWADESHI FESTIVAL"

Bombay's Attraction From 4th To 11th September

Among the main items of the constructive programme which awaits national workers, the leading place may well be accorded to the revival of active Swadeshi propaganda all over the country. With this aim in view, the Bombay Swadeshi League proposes to observe a "Swadeshi Festival for a week from 4th to 11th September, during which period it is proposed to carry on a vigorous "Buy Indian" campaign all over the City and Suburbs of Bombay.

The Swadeshi Festival organised by the League last year evoked warm response from the public of Bombay, and the League is confident that the forthcoming observance will be equally successful in stimulating and reawakening the public interest in the cause of Swadeshi. Industrialists and manufacturers, particularly the millowners of Bombay will, it is hoped, participate more actively in the League's programme of work than has been the case hitherto.

VARIED PROGRAMME.

Care has been taken to make the programme of the week as attractive as possible. Daily there will be meetings in different wards and rounds by groups of volunteers hawking Khadi, selling stamps and Kamal Dal badges, and enrolling members for the League. The Students' Branch of the League is organising an artistically designed exhibition of articles of daily use to be called "Swadeshi in the Home" and outside the Home will be a modest bazaar prominent among which will be a Khadi stall to be run by the Gujarati Stree Sahakari Mandal.

As in the previous years it is proposed to run for two days in the week, a moving Swadeshi Exhibition consisting of decorated motor lorries carrying the products of various Indian industries, while a Swadeshi Bazaar will be organised in the labour area of the City and in the Suburbs.

On the Ladies' Day, there will be a spinning competition, a Swadeshi Clothes Parade and a Fancy Dress Competition for Children.

On the closing day the curtain will be rung down at a concert in which well-known artistes and amateurs will participate.

The daily meetings will be addressed by prominent public workers and speakers if his health permits Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is expected to inaugurate the Week by opening the Students' Exhibition—the "Swadeshi in the Home."

"HOUSE ON FIRE & ACCUSED LOOKED UNCONCERNED"

Eye Witness Describes Scenes At Santa Cruz Conflagration In Court

At the further hearing of the "Santa-Cruz Fire" Case before the First Class City Magistrate Bandra on Tuesday, the police head-constable in charge of the Santa-Cruz police chowki giving evidence stated that on the night of the fire, he was getting ready to go out on his night patrol, when a Pathan watchman of the Catholic Housing Society came and told him that one of the bungalows was on fire When the head-constable arrived on the scene, flames were seen issuing from the first floor.

The accused, R. R. Misra, was standing near the building and someone pointed him out to the constable and on questioning him in Hindustani as to whether there were anybody inside the building, the accused told the constable that there were none and that his wife and children were at Nasik When questioned regarding the cause of the fire the accused said that he did not know but one of the ladies, informed the constable that the accused had mentioned to her that the cause of the fire was due to a segree burning.

SMELL OF BURNING FLESH

Then the constable rang up for the fire Brigade, who came and put out the fire.

After the Fire had been extinguished, an officer of the Brigade told the witness that had smelt the burning of flesh On being shown the from where the smell emanated the witness saw flesh burning on a heap of charcoal Leaving his subordinates behind to keep a watch over the accused, witness hurried in a Taxi at about 4 a.m. to the Vile Parle Police Chowki and brought with him Sub-Inspector Bhonsle, who took charge of the case.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

A railway ticket collector and an eye-witness of the scene of fire were the two witnesses examined for the prosecution on Wednesday

Ananth Keshav Dukhande, a ticket collector, stationed at Dadar, on June 1, deposed that he had collected two and a half tickets marked Tuljapur to Dadar on that day. Producing an entry to this effect from his register he explained that the entry also pointed out that the passengers in question had arrived by the Nagpur Express.

"LOOKED UNCONCERNED."

The second witness was Vincent D'Sa an occupant of one of the cottages in the Catholic Housing Society Colony, at Santa Cruz. He stated that he was an eye witness of the tragic fire that occurred on the night of June 21. Hearing shouts of "fire, fire" raised by a Pathan watchman on the night in question he had run to Cottage No. 13 which at the time was ablaze He had immediately gone to a neighbouring phone and called the Bombay Fire Brigade. He added that whilst all were trying to put out the fire he had seen the accused seated and looking unconcerned.

The case has been adjourned to Thursday.

On the 25th ultime the public of Fort Sandeman held a meeting in the premises of the Trench Library and expressed their sympathies and condolences over the sudden and premature death of the late Khan Bahadur Abdul Jabbarkhan, I.D.S.M. Subedar Major of the Zhob Militia.

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW ONLY!
PATHE CINEMA
THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
A GREAT FILM THAT STANDS IN A CLASS OF ITS OWN
THE MAN I KILLED
THE MAN I KILLED
PARAMOUNT'S GIGANTIC DRAMATIC SUCCESS
AN ERNST LUBITSCH PRODUCTION.
WITH
LIONEL BARRYMORE
LIONEL BARRYMORE
A VIVID REALISTIC STORY ACTED TO PERFECTION
THE CAST INCLUDES:—
NANCY CARROLL and PHILIP HOLMES
DON'T MISS THIS GREAT SHOW

Read What the London Papers Say
ABOUT
A FAREWELL TO ARMS
"It is nothing less than superb"—
—"Daily Mail."
"The task of picking the best picture of the year has been simplified now that "A FAREWELL TO ARMS" has found its way to the screen."
"EVENING POST."
AN IMMORTAL SCREEN CLASSIC TO BE RELEASED
AT
PATHE CINEMA
SATURDAY NEXT
THE GREATEST PICTURE PARAMOUNT EVER MADE
A FAREWELL TO ARMS
WITH
HELEN HAYES—GARY COOPER
ADOLPHE MENJOU
Directed by FRANK BORZAGE
There will be a big rush for seats—please book early.
FREE LIST SUSPENDED

INDIAN DANCING

Menaka Deplores Apathy Of Cultured Classes

(BY R. SWAROOP.)

European dancing and music is quite different from Indian dance and music, and have developed on entirely different lines. European music is predominently harmonic, while Indian is predominently rhythmic. So explained Menaka, the well-known exponent and interpreter of Indian dancing.

Europeans might be able to appreciate Indian music and dance and, of course, they do, but they will not be really able to understand it. The rhythm of Indian music, on which Indian dancing is entirely based, is so foreign to them, continued Menaka during a talk on Indian dancing and its revival.

At Parel, amidst a richness of artistic and natural beauty, lives the famous danseuse. A hall specially set aside for her performance is well equipped with musical instruments. At a glance one can see that art is the predominent feature of her life, and it seems that she has quite merged herself in the task she has taken in hand, the revival of Indian dancing.

When asked if she has come in contact with some real experts on dancing, she named: Professor Pandit Sita Ram Misr, who is a disciple of Maharaj Beenda Deen, the celebrated dancing master. And Menaka is a disciple of Panditji.

PUBLIC APATHY.

When questioned as to how she finds the work of dance revival, she replied, "it is pretty hard. People do not understand, neither have they developed any appreciation. Dancing is not a mere amusement but a great art."

I then complained of the absence of any modern literature on Indian dancing, and asked if she was doing something in the matter.

"I am no good at writing and some one else must take the lead in that direction. There must be a great wealth of classical literature on dancing in libraries, only we must delve deep."

I then suggested to her the idea of forming a sort of club, where persons could learn as well develop appreciation of the art. "I wish I could", she replied. "But people are not so sympathetic. It is not to be taken in mere enthusiasm. Dancing requires years of pains-taking labour to learn something of the art. Besides, our so-called cultured classes do not take care of their bodies enough, and hence they become unsuitable as a medium of expression for the art."

STUDY OF TECHNIQUE.

She emphasised greatly the study of traditional technique, as a first step for the advance of this art, and said that the study of ancient sculpture provides good ideas for dancers to work upon.

"To the dancer the technique is the important thing. It is not mere footwork, but also the rhythmic movements of hands, head, eyes, eye-brows in perfect co-ordination with each other. Even breathing most be regulated according to it. And technique comes after years of constant application to the art. Besides 'tandava' has a different technique from 'lasya'."

"Costume", she said, "plays also a very important role and should be suitable to a particular dance, and where suitable costumes do not exist these should be evolved."

Lastly she said the dance should reflect the life of the people. Modern dances should be evolved reflecting modern life.

Menaka in a characteristic pose.

Astounding Offer to Subscribers of

INDUSTRY

The Magazine for all manufacturers, helps you to build your own factory, and put you on success-achieving lines

THE JULY IS THE SPECIAL BAKERY NUMBER

Write for a Sample Copy and Particulars.

Manager, INDUSTRY, 22, R. G. Kar Road, Shambazar, Calcutta.

CAS-PHEN-MINT

CASTROL OIL CONCENTRATED 1¾ gr. | AGAR-AGAR 1½ gr. | PUREST & BEST PHENOLPHTHALEIN 1 gr. | SWEETENED CHOCOLATE 2 s. | BEST AMERICAN PEPPERMINT ⅛ gr.

CORRECTS CONSTIPATION COMPLEXION

A PACKET OF 3 MINTS COSTS ONE ANNA ONLY
A CARTOONED BOTTLE OF 40 MINTS COSTS 12 ANNAS ONLY
STOCKED BY ALL PROGRESSIVE CHEMISTS & STORES
(Sole Selling Organigation for India.)
PARAGON PRODUCTS (FRENCH DRUGS) Co.
Ballard Estate, Fort, BOMBAY.

SCRIBBLING BLOCKS : :

FOR SALE
In Various Sizes
At Annas 4 Per lb.
Write to the MANAGER
"Bombay Chronicle"

Japan's War Budget Swells

War Office Demands 530 Million Yen For 1934-35 Mainly On Account Of Manchukuo Adventure

The budget of the War Office for the next fiscal year of 1934-35 will be about Yen. 530,000,000. or Yen. 80,000,000 larger than the amount of the budget for the present fiscal year. it is reported, says the "Japan Times."

The War Department and the General Staff Office are consulting upon the formation of the next budget, and are particularly discussing the question of the expense of maintaining Japanese troops in Manchoukuo.

Although military operations along the Great Wall have ended, and Manchoukuo has been pacified, it is said that the expense required in maintaining peace and order in that country will not be much reduced. The pacification of bandits was expected to reduce the expense of Japanese troops in Manchoukuo, but although the Manchurian expense may be normalized, the War-Department requirement in increasng the strength of the troops stationed in Manchoukuo, and also in making permanent quarters for Japanese troops, cannot be reduced.

It is considered to be impossible to reduce the Manchurian expenditure of the War Department in the next fiscal year. For the present fiscal year, the War Department has Yen. 45,000,000 for the forces in Manchoukuo.

With the pacification of Manchoukuo, the general expense might be somewhat reduced, but there will arise another item of expense for constructing permanent quarters for Japanese troops in Manchoukuo. With the pacification of Jehol, the area to be guarded by Japanese troops has much increased. Furthermore with the opening of the Kirin-Huining and other new railways in Manchoukuo more troops will be required to protect the railway lines.

Even though there will be no more need to fight bandits in Manchoukuo, the normal and peace-time expenditure of Japanese troops in Manchuria cannot be reduced.

Because of this situation, it is believed that the War Department budget for the next fiscal year in respect to Manchoukuo will be smaller than the amount for the present year, or Yen. 145,000,000.

ASCOT FLAUNTS ITS EXTRAVAGANT LUXURY

While Workers Suffer From Poverty And Want

Luxuries of Ascot and the misery of many of the poor were compared by Councillor W. Aucock, of the National Society of Pottery Workers, giving the chairman's address at the General Federation of Trade Unions at Blackpool in mail week.

They met under a cloud more threatening to civilisation than any previous period, he said, and who would say that the crisis was not more acute to-day than this time last year?

"My reply to those who say industry cannot afford good wages is," he added "that so long as we have so much ostentatious flaunting of extravagant luxury (which is a charge on industry) it is absurd and impudent to say that the worker who toils to produce the wealth is not entitled to a more just share."

Mr. Aucock then drew the following parallel:

A DAILY PAPER.

"The flower of English aristocracy moving in a stately pageant across the lovely lawns; beautiful women luxuriously gowned; and handsome men in grey top hats; flowers everywhere, and a setting of sylvan glory."

MAZZINI.

"I see the people pass before my eyes in the livery of wretchedness and political subjection, rugged and hungry, painfully gathering the crumbs that wealth tosses insultingly to it."

"If we can afford Ascot," added the speaker, "then it is time the workers declared war on the miserable wages, poverty and want which is the unhappy lot of so many."

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR TRIAL

Competitors Skid On Alpine Passes

MERANO, Aug. 1.

A spectacular feature of the first stage of the International Alpine Trial was the thrilling roadside skidding on the Pordoi Pass owin gto the loose graval surface. Several competitors had narrow escapes. Two British teams driving Rileys and Fraser-Nashes led the small car class (1100-1500cc) and neither lost a point. Today's run is Merano.—Reuter.

FRUIT SELLER STABBED

Muslim Suddenly Attacks Shopkeeper And Runs Away

VICTIM DYING

Police Search For Assailant Fails

A great commotion was caused on Wednesday morning in Sheik Memon Street, when a Muslim youth suddenly darted from a bye-lane and stabbed a Hindu, sitting in his shop, in several places. Before anybody could come to the rescue of the victim, the Muslim made good his escape with an open knife in his hand. A crowd immediately gathered round the Hindu, who was lying groaning near his shop. The police arrived and removed him to the G. T. Hospital, where he is lying in a precarious condition.

It appears that the Hindu, Bhasker Bhikaji, aged about 25 came to Bombay two days ago from Bassein, at the request of his brother, who is a partner in a plantain shop situated on the first floor of Ramchandra Lalji Building, Sheikh Memon Street.

On Wednesday at about 11 a.m. it appears, Bhasker was reclining on a raised platform near his brother's shop, when suddenly a Muslim youth armed with a open knife stabbed him twice on the left side of the chest. When he raised an alarm he was again stabbed on the right side, his assailant then ran away with the knife in his hand, and is still absconding. The Hindu in spite of his injuries ran behind the Muslim for about twenty paces but fell down exhausted. As it was raining, there were not many passers-by, and hearing the cry for help a crowd gathered and the brother of Bhasker also came on the scene.

The Princess Street Police made a search for the assailant but so far have not succeeded in their efforts.

The Hindu was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he is lying in a precarious condition. His dying declaration was recorded by an Honorary Magistrate, Mr. H. Royal.

FOR SHOUTING CONGRESS SLOGANS

Hindu Arrested At Bhuleshwar

One Goverdhan Nathu, was arrested by the Maharbavdi Police on Tuesday night, at Bhuleshwar under 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. He was placed on Wednesday morning before Mr. I. N. Mehta Presidency Magistrate Girgaon and the police applied for the remand of the accused.

In their remand application, the police stated that the above accused was found shouting Congress Slogans at Bhuleshwar on Tuesday at 8-45 p.m. and persuading shopkeepers to observe hartal. He was put under arrest by a constable. As the police wanted time to make enquiries regarding the accused they applied for the remand.

The magistrate remanded the accused to police custody till August 8.

MUNICIPAL INSPECTOR DECLARED OFFENDER

Absconds After Misappropriating Rs. 8,879

Ganpat Amrut Rane, once ward Inspector of the Bombay Municipality was declared an offender, and a non-bailable warrant for his arrest was issued on Wednesday morning by Mr. I N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon.

The Gamdevi Police, who applied for the above declaration, stated in their application that Mr. D. S. Samant, the Assistant Assesor of the Bombay Municipality had lodged a complaint as far back as April 13, against Rane on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a public servant.

Rane, was the ward Inspector who had misappropriated Rs. 8,879-12 from the collection account from the Bombay Municipality Property Taxes Since then the police had made "careful and exhaustive" investigations and up-to-date there was no trace of Rane's whereabouts, and hence they had applied to the Magistrate for declaring him a an offender and issuing a warrant against him.

MONSOON STRONG IN PENINSULA

Heavy Rain Likely To Continue In Konkan

POONA, Aug. 2.

The depression off Gopalpur crossed the coast by noon yesterday and filled up rapidly. The low pressure wave passed westerly into the Bay of Bengal from East across Burma and a fresh depression formed, which is centred this morning about 120 miles to south-east of the Sandheads. The monsoon has been strong in the Peninsula Orissa East Central Provinces and Gujarat.

Rainfall has been locally very heavy in the last division. Veraval reports eleven inches and Surat nine inches. The monsoon has also been active in Lower Burma and West Central India and fairly widespread thundershowers are reported from North-west India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, West Rajputana, Gujarat, Konkan Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, West United Provinces, West Central India, Central Provinces, the Punjab, Kashmir, Baluchistan East Rajputana, Madras Deccan and North Madras Coast; while a few falls have occurred in Assam, Bengal, North-West Frontier Province.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Port Blair half an inch; Gwa and Toungoo three; Akyab two; Kyoukpyu one and a half; Mergui, Tavoy, Amherst, Diamond Island, Myitkyina one; Dibrugarh one and a half; Cuttack and Sambalpur one; Burdwan a half; Pachmarhi three; Manipuri Mussooree and Jagdalpur two; Neemuch and Saugor one; Bhopal and Kanker threequarters; Veraval eleven; Surat nine; Rajkot and Bhavnagar three; Gulmarg, and Baroda two; Simla and Ahmedabad one and a half; Khanpur and Udaipur one; Deesa, Sonamarg, Dera Ismail Khan, Dalhousie and Murree three; Mount Abu a half; Barnai, Jodhpur and Srinagar a quarter; Mahabaleshwar nine; Khandala eight; Ratnagiri four; Mercara three; Mangalore two; Marmagao and Belgaum one and a half; Calicut and Cochin one; and Poona, Nizamabad and Hyderabad threequarters.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will increase in Lower Burma, Southwest Bengal, Orissa, Central Provinces and North Madras Coast. Monsoon will continue strong in Malabar, Konkan, Deccan and Gujarat and strengthen in West Central India and South Rajputana. Scattered falls of rain will also recur along Northwest Frontier and in Kashmir, East and North Punjab and Kuomaon Hills.

Heavy Rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain will continue in Lower Barma, Konkan and Gujarat and extend in West Central India, Central Provinces, North Madras Coast and Orissa during next 36 hours.—A.P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Aug 2.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 2-8-33: Colaba Point 1.45 in.; Fort 2.60 in.; J. J. Hospital 1.43 in.; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 1.44 in.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 31.90 in.; Fort 49.42 in.; J. J. Hospital 38.47 in; Cotton Laboratory, Matunga 36.21 in

Total for the corresponding period of 1932: Colaba Point 46.27 in.; Fort 53.26 in.; J. J Hospital 50.90 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1931: Colaba Point 55.82 in.; Fort 62.04 in.; J J Hospital 56.61 in.

COLABA OBSERVATORY. BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m of 2-8-1933:

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .015 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.4 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 81.7 degrees (2.7 below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.4 degrees (1.1 below normal)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m 93 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W-S-W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 304 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 42 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 1.45 inches

Total rainfall during the month 7.48 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 34.75 inches

Weather Remarks: Rain and squally.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 2-8-33.

At 8-7 a.m local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 78.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.83 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.63 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

The following table gives the details of rainfall for the 24 hours ended 8 a.m. on Tuesday, together with the rainfall departure from normal since June 1:—

Stations.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June.	Departure from normal.
Agra	0.3	14.7	+2.9
Allahabad	...	10.0	—7.1
Ahmednagar	...	7.1	—1.5
Ahmedabad	0.8	12.8	—3.1
Amraoti	1.4	17.1	+1.5
Ajmer	T	16.5	+7.3
Akola	0.2	19.9	+4.9
Bombay	6.0	30.5	—12.7
Benares	...	11.9	—4.9
Bangalore	T	7.5	+9.3
Calcutta	T	32.9	+8.1
Chittagong	...	47.9	+4.1
Cawnpore	...	9.8	—4.4
Delhi	0.1	20.8	-10.0
Darjeeling	...	58.3	-0.7
Hyderabad Sind	...	5.5	-2.1
Hyderabad Dn.	2.0	21.7	-10.5
Indore	0.1	24.6	8.8
Jacobabad	...	3.1	+1.9
Jubbulpore	...	20.1	—5.6
Jhansi	0.9	18.9	+2.5
Karachi	...	15.4	+11.6
Lahore	0.5	5.3	—2.0
Lucknow	...	7.0	—9.2
Ludhiana	0.1	9.0	—2.0
Madras	...	1.8	—4.1
Multan	...	0.4	—2.3
Mysore	0.1	6.3	+0.6
Marmagao	1.2	71.4	
Mussoorie	0.1	46.3	+12.8
Mount Abu	1.3	28.2	+0.5
Nagpur	0.6	29.1	+5.8
Patna	...	15.3	—5.2
Peshawar	0.8	1.8	+0.1
Poona	0.3	12.5	+0.6
Quetta	...	3.5	+1.7
Ranchi	0.2	20.9	—4.0
Rawalpindi	2.0	16.8	+6.6
Rangoon	1.5	45.8	+5.7
Ratnagiri	3.3	72.3	+9.7
Rajkot	T	11.5	—4.0
Simla	1.0	21.1	—3.5
Srinagar	0.5	7.3	+3.5
Sholapur	0.2	9.5	+0.3

T denotes a fall of from 1 to 4 cents

A BARGAIN

Norwegian Glazed Newsprint Paper

30" x 40"—50 lbs.
35" x 45"—62 lbs.

FOR SALE

at ONE ANNA SIX PIES per Pound

Apply

Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd.

SAFEGUARDING AGAINST WATER SCARCITY

Standing Committee Sanctions Rs. 1,050 To Meet Expenditure For Water Sample Tests

After more than half an hour's heated debate, the Municipal Standing Committee at its meeting on Wednesday evening sanctioned Rs. 1,050/- for meeting the expenses to be incurred in testing the samples of water from Ulhas River for augmenting the city's water supply.

Mr. Karanjawalla opposing the proposal said that it was forecasted by the Hydraulic Engineer that there would be scarcity of water supply this year but as a matter of fact there had been more than enough of rainfall during the last three days. He wanted to know from the Commissioner what the scheme behind was and how much it would cost the Corporation. As a matter of fact there was no necessity at present to hurry in the matter.

ONLY EMERGENCY MEASURE.

The Commissioner said that as there was fear of scarcity of water supply, this scheme was taken on hand to be ready when such an emergency arose instead of opening the eyes when actually the Corporation was faced with such an emergency. The proposal was only to test the samples of water. If and when it was found that the tests were satisfactory, then the scheme with the estimated cost would be placed before the Standing Committee.

Dr. Colaso congratulated the Commissioner for the initiative he had taken to meet an emergency.

"SHELVE IT FOR FORTNIGHT".

Mr. Goregaonker asked for the details of the emergency water supply scheme. He proposed shelving of the proposition for a fortnight by which time be helped details and estimated cost of the scheme would be forthcoming.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said suitable arrangements should be made by the Corporation to meet an emergency of water scarcity what was asked for was only Rs. 1,000/- for testing water samples which could be sanctioned without any difficulty.

Mr. Tairsee supported the suggestion of the Commissioner.

AMOUNT SANCTIONED.

An amendment that the proposal should be referred back for details was defeated and the Committee sanctioned the amount.

At the end of the meeting the chairman, Mr. Jafferbhoy Laljee distributed sweets to the members on hearing that the 'Tansa' lake was overflowing.

COMMISSIONER'S LETTER.

In the course of the letter addressed by the Municipal Commissioner to the Standing Committee, it is stated:—

"I have the honour to state that the rainfall upto this time has not been satisfactory, and in case the lakes do not get sufficiently filled up at the end of the monsoon, it will be necessary to augment the city's water supply from some other suitable source. I had therefore asked the Acting Hydraulic Engineer to investigate the feasibility of such an emergency supply. He informs me that it may be possible to obtain a supply from the Ulhas river, which receives the tail waters of the Tata Hydro Electric Works. It is estimated that the cost of collecting and testing the samples would be approximately Rs. 1,050. I have instructed the Acting Hydraulic Engineer to take this work in hand immediately in anticipation of the Corporation's sanction."

RAJPUT SOCIAL WORKER DEAD

Capt. Thakur Kesari Singh Who Introduced Reforms Among Hill Tribes

(From A Correspondent).

JODHPUR, July 31.

A great social worker of Rajputana Captain Thakur Kesari Singh Deora, Jagirdar, Galthani suddenly passed away at Ooty (Nilgiris) at the age of 62 years after a brief illness of two days. He had seen active service outside India with Jodhpur Risala in different capacities. At the time of his death he was guardian to Sri Maharaj Kunwars (Princes) of Jodhpur.

He had been successful in introducing many social reforms among the Rajputs. Though he was an orthodox Sanatani of the old type, he was a strong supporter of Shuddhi and Sangathan movements. He had great influence on and won the respect and love of hill tribes among whom he introduced several reforms.

He leaves behind him his widow two daughters one son and a large circle of his friends and admirers to mourn his loss.

CRUSHED UNDER BOULDER

Muslim Child Killed And Another Injured

HYDERABAD (Dn.)

(By Mail),

Blasting operations which were in progress in Sheepmandi, Secunderabad, resulted in a serious accident on Sunday as the result of which a three-year old Muslim child was killed and another injured.

The children were seated under a tin shed adjoining their father's shop near the scene of the blasting when a huge boulder, it is reported, crashed through the roof and struck both the children.

The younger of the two sustained serious injuries on the head and shortly after succumed to them in the K E M Hospital.

Police enquiries are in progress. —A.P.

SWADESHI INFORMATION BUREAU

(From A Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 2.

An information Bureau has been started by the Swadeshi League, Allahabad, at its office at Jawahir Bazar, for giving information on any matter concerning Swadeshi. Those desirous of availing themselves of the services of the bureau are cordially invited to do so.

A library has also been opened for the public.

THEIR RIGHT TO CELEBRATE MOHARRUM

Hindu Army, Dholi-Bearers File Suit In Secundrabad Court

HYDERABAD (Dn.)

(By Mail).

The right of the Hindu Army Dholi-bearers community of Secunderabad to celebrate Moharrum at the New Bholguda Ashur Khana, is the subject of a suit filed in the Court of Mr. K. S. Rajagopalachariar, District Munsiff, Secunderabad, by Thalari Narasimhu and another on behalf of the Hindu Army Dholi-bearers.

The complainants allege that their community who are the founders of the Shri Maha Kali Temple in the City, were granted the Ashur Khana by the Cantonment Authority some 50 years ago, and that thereafter the said community were holding their communal meetings at the building and celebrating Moharrum by seating in the 'Alam' for 10 days in the year.

Till 1911 only the Hindus held these celebrations without the participation of Mahomedans. After that year the Police refused to grant permission for the Hindus to celebrate the Moharrum and in consequence the Hindus obtained permission in the name of a Mohomedan fakir for about 8 years, and after the fakir's death in the name of his son.

Even during this period the Mahomedan did not take part in the celebrations but in 1930 the Mahomedans tried to take part in them. The Hindus resented this, and at the intervention of the Magistracy and the Police, both the communities were ordered to hold the celebrations jointly, and the Army Dholi-bearing community, who claimed the exclusive right to hold the celebrations, were ordered to establish their right in civil court and that in the meantime both the communities should hold joint celebrations.

The suit stands adjourned to August 4.—A.P.

BHAGWAN SHRI KRISHNA

Prizes For Essays On His Life

(From A Correspondent).

DELHI, Aug. 2.

The Seva Sadan Delhi will celebrate Janmasthmi (Lord Krishna's birth-day) on Sunday (13th instant) at its premises on Rajpur Road, Delhi, and will award two prizes for the best essay in Hindi on the life of "Bhagwan Shri Krishna as a social reformer."

The first prize is open to Ladies, gentlemen and all students, the second prize is open only to ladies and girl students.

All essays must reach the Principal Seva Sadan 11 Rajpur Road Delhi, before the 20th August 1933.

Unveiling Of Tilak's Statue

The statue to Lokmanya Tilak which was unveiled at Chowpatty on Tuesday.

Mr. M. Aney (with walking stick) who performed the unveiling ceremony. Mr. J. Mehta is on his right with Dr. G. V. Deshmukh in centre, Mr. Silam, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale and Mr. B. G. Horniman completing the group.

In spite of the rain many ladies atttended the ceremony.

A general view of the crowds that gathered on the Chowpatty sands to witness the unveiling of the statue of Lokmanya Tilak, India's greatest patriot.

JAM SAHEB IN BOMBAY

Grand Reception By Subjects At Central Station

His Highness Maharaja Jamsaheb Digvijaysinhji Bahadur arrived in Bimbay on Wednesday in a Saloon by the Kathiawad Mail accompanied by Mhaharaj Juwansinhji, Maharaj Mohansinhji and Basaheb Pratapkunwarba of Jodhpur and other female members of the family, also His Highness' Aides-de-Camp Mr. Geofrey, Kumarshri Rupsinhji and Kumarshri Chandraslinhji, Private Secretary, Mr. Rewashanker and Dr. Kalyaniwalla, when a very grand and hearty Reception was accorded to His Highness by nearly 300 to 400 ladies and gentlemen, representing all sections of His Highness' subjects, and others, who had come to the Central Station to receive His Highness The Jamsaheb.

HUGE GATHERING.

His Highness who was in his Saloon was profusely garlanded and he freely conversed with those present, prominent amongst whom were:—

Sheths Mathuradas Vissanji Khimji, Karsondas Vissanji Khimji, Lalji Naranji, Karsondas Dharamsey, Chatrabhuj Gordhandas, Madhawji Damodar Thakersey, Mahomedally Allabux, Salebhoy Tyebji Barodawala, Gulam Hussein and others. Representatives of H. H. the Aga Khan, Bhagwandas Govardhandas Lalji Harpi, Mathuradas Haribhai, Vithaldas Damodar Govindji Harjiwan Valji, Keshavji Manekchand, Alibhai Zaveri, Visanji Ratanji Joshi, Jamnadas Madhavji Mehta, Maganlal Jagjiwan, Jethabhai Kalyanji, Ranchhoddas Harjivan, Kakubhai Jivandas, Chhaganlal Bhagwanji, Ratilal Govindji, Mohanlal Valamji, Mathuradas Haridas, Gopalji Kanji, Damodar Govindji Madhawji, Ratansey Raghavji, Ramdas Raghavji, Currimji Ebrahimji, Abdul Hessein, Padamsey Damodar Govindji, Devidas Shamji, Mathuradas Doarkadas, Bhedwar Mistrf, Maneckji Mistry, Jamsedji Mistry and Dr. Modi.

Move For Address By Subjects Resident In Bombay

The Hon. Secretary of the Jamnagar Praja Parishad, writes from Princess Street, Bombay, under Tuesday's date.

"On the occasion of the first visit of His Highness the Maharaja Jamsaheb Digvijaysinghji to Bombay after his installation, the Jamnagar Praja Parishad had proposed to give him an address of welcome on behalf of the subject of Jamnagar State resident in Bombay. Some gentlemen not connected with the Parishad suggested that a common address should be given on behalf of the conference as well as those who were not its members.

The Executive Committee were prepared to consider this suggestion. However, it has not been yet found possible to consider any draft of the joint welcome address and also about the signatories thereto. The Executive Committee of the Parishad have, therefore, decided to postpone the idea of presenting the address on behalf of the Jamnagar subjects resident in Bombay."

GUEST HOUSE FOR INDIANS IN RANGOON

The Hon. Secretary, Ramkrishna Mission Society Free Guest House, Rangoon writes:—

"The poor and the helpless who come from India and have nobody to put up with in this far-off land, generally encounter great difficulties to secure a safe place to accommodate themselves, even temporarily. So in view of affording shelter to the helpless for a week, the Ramakrishna Mission Society Free Guest House at Rangoon, is always readf, where it is hoped every body will feel quite at home.

"As the accommodation is limited those who intend to occupy the premises of the Guest House, are requested to reserve room beforehand by correspondence, with the Hon. Secretary, if possible.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji Chairman, Reception Committee, writes from 9 Wallace Street, Bombay, under Tuesday's date:—

"H. H. The Maharaja Jamshri Digvijasinhji Bahadur is arriving here to-morrow. Since this is the first visit of His Highness to Bombay after his accession to the throne, it has been decided to present an address to him by his subjects residing in Bombay.

"A Sub-Committee has been appointed by the Reception Committee to arrange for the necessary funds for the purpose and those desirous of contributing towards the same are, therefore, requested to send in their contribution to the Hon. Secretaries, Messrs. Mathuradas Haribhai and Vithaldas Damodar, 9, Wallce Street, Fort, Bombay."

VETERINARY COLLEGE DAY

Phadke Thanks Government For Saving Institution From Thomas' Axe

The 47th anniversary of the Bombay Veterinary College was celebrated in the College Hall Parel, on Wednesday afternoon, when the function was attended by several well-wishers of the Institution.

Dr. V. R. Khanolkar Dean of G. S. College took the chair.

After prayers, Mr. Behere, the Assistant General Secretary of the College Gymkhana read a long address. He described at length how the Institution from humble beginnings rose up to its present eminence under the able guidance of its first principal the late J. H. Steel.

SWORD OF DAMOCLES

The Principal of the College, Prof. Phadke then spoke a few words. Paying a tribute to the late John Henry Steel he said that he was a genius and was sorry that he was nipped like a bud in the prime of his life.

He was glad that the sword of Damocles that was caused to be hanging over the head of the Institution by the Thomas Committee's report was now no more thanks to the timely intervention of the Bombay Government. He paid a tribute to the good behaviour of his students and in the end he thanked the audience for their presence.

In his presidential speech the speaker urged the students never to neglect their duty under any circumstances. He related some of his own pleasant experiences as a veterinary professor in a London hospital.

Medals were awarded to Messrs. Iah, Atodaria, Rawal and Kelkar, the students of the College.

The function ended with a treat.

BHAVNAGAR STATE CROP OUTLOOK

Timely Rainfall Saves Situation

(From A Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Aug. 2.

Premature showers of rain were received in May this year almost all over the State and the amount registered in some places was as high as 5 inches and more. The more enterprising cultivators, took advantage of the same by sewing cotton here and there, even at the risk of losing their seed. But the regular monsoon was rather delayed, and it was not until June was more than half advanced that any fresh showers occurred.

This rainfall was both inadequate and ill-distributed and the sowing operations could not be carried out completely in all the parts of the State. There was again a long break, and it almost seemed as if the crops, which had been miraculously preserved hitherto would at last perish. Luckily the rains have fallen again, and there have been fairly copious showers since 16th instant all over the State.

GRASS SUPPLIED TO FARMERS.

Scarcity of fodder was felt in certain parts, where the Darbar supplied grass from their various grass-stores, and relieved the situation.

Agricultural cattle are healthy. The subsoil water level in certain places in agricultural wells was found receding owing to deficient rainfall in the district. But they have now been replanished.

Prices of food-stuffs are normal.

The rainfall at Bhavnagar proper is 6-19 cents, the maximum being 9-85 cents at Mahuva and minimum 1-20 cents at Dihor, under Talaja Mahal.

VILAYAT KHAN'S CONCERT

Khan Saheb Vilayat Khan gave a wonderful recital of classical Indian Music under the auspices of the School of Indian Music on Sunday last. A very appreciative audience had collected in the School hall prominent among whom were musicians like Mr. Govindrao Tambe, Prof. Manjikhan, Prof. Gokhale, Mr. G. R. Mulay, Mr. Khaproo Mama, Prof. Rambhav Astheker and others.

Khan Saheb Vilayat Khan was very ably accompanied by Mr. Kamoorao Mangeshkar on the Tabla and Mr. Abdul Majid on the Sarangi. This proved a very able combination and the trio thrilled the audience by their respective command over their own work.

London.—The Royal Yacht Squadrons Regatta was held at Cowes in a strong northwesterly wind—perfect yachting weather prevailing. His Majesty's cutter "Britannia," with the King aboard finished third on time allowance for the King's Cup Blue Riband yachting the world. The race was won by Mr. W. L. Stephenson's all-steel cutter "Velsheda."—Reuter.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1933

WHAT IS IT FOR?

It must be a matter of gratification to all lovers of peace that the "Daily Herald" and the "News-Chronicle" have vigorously protested against bombing on the Frontier. As the latter paper says, if it is morally indefensible to bomb London, it is equally so on the Frontier. If anything the moral responsibility of the Government is even greater, for Bajauris have no modern arms to defend themselves against bombing planes, as in London and in the most favourable circumstances they can only take cover.

The London "Times", of course, supports the horror and mitigates its offensive nature by saying that it is only "temporary", though it is positively against its abolition by international arrangement! We do not know how far the appeal of Mr. Lansbury to Christian Churches to protest against "this outrage against God and Humanity" will be responded to, but there can be little doubt that it will rouse the conscience of the better elements in Britain and the Government of India, we hope, will be compelled sooner or later to give up this weapon for good.

INSUPERABLE DIFFICULTIES?

According to the correspondent of the "Times of India", who is obviously in touch with the Military authorities at Simla, the progress of the troops has been very slow owing to torrid heat, and in three days they have marched only 14 miles. He also says that it is interesting to speculate on the "chances of hostilities fizzling out without serious fighting". There is little doubt about the great difficulty of the task facing the military in reaching their objective. The roads are bad, and bridges have to be constructed in a hostile country at a time when the heat is so unbearable, that British troops are held back for the present. The difficulties, in fact, seem insuperable as even the official communique suggests, and it will not be surprising if these operations develop into a long and troublesome war.

SIGNIFICANT HINTS.

But what are the Government of India fighting for, and for whom? We get a glimpse of it from the same writer on Tuesday. There are grounds for the belief that the authorities have undertaken these operations on behalf of King Nadirshah against whom discontent is growing even in Afghanistan? Simultaneously there is a strong reaction in favour of Amanullah. But if the two things are connected, is it the duty of the Government of India to guarantee Nadirshah's place on his rather shaky throne by bombing the Bajauris. The recent murder in Berlin of Nadirshah's brother by an Afghan student was a portent and public feeling in favour of Amanullah seems to be growing. "There is pro-Amanullah and anti-Nadirshah propaganda throughout the land. It even keeps going in Kabul". This shows the strength of the feeling against the present ruler.

STRANGE LAW

We are treated to strange and childish notions of international law by the "Times of India" correspondent. He writes:

"According to international law, the border tribes on our side of the Indo-Afghan Frontier are our responsibility. For us to let them conspire for a rebellion in Afghanistan or to give a home to a conspiracy for rebellion there would be intolerable. It would be contrary to international law; it would be unneighbourly; it would be a treacherous betrayal of the good words of friendship which we have spoken to His Majesty Nadir Shah."

SHEER NONSENSE.

The "Pretender" is said to be a near relative of Amanullah If we put all this together the question forces itself to the front, whether the Government of India have undertaken a war on behalf of Nadirshah—to protect him on his throne, to safeguard his interests against those who are working against him even in Afghanistan. All this twaddle about international obligations to interfere in the affairs of an independent tribe, which has given shelter to an enemy of Nadirshah, and then bomb them into surrender, is sheer, dishonest nonsense. If such an international code of conduct were made applicable in Europe or anywhere else, there would be no end of wars. But, perhaps, what is sane and honest in Europe may not be so on the Frontier, when the tribes have to be subjugated. However that may be, the Indian public are entitled to know clearly what this "little war" which may grow into a big conflagration is really being waged for.

In any case, we protest against this war, not only from a humanitarian point of view, because of the methods employed, but also on economic grounds. The Government want all the money they can spare for their White Paper Constitution and for many other departments. And yet here they are beginning a costly adventure on the Frontier apparently for somebody else. The people want to know what the Government are fighting for and for whom, before they can decide whether the expenditure is justified.

Reply To Repression

In their lengthy and laboured statement justifying the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi the Bombay Government declare that, "after the experience of 1930-31 and after successful efforts made by Government during the last eighteen months to maintain peace and order it was impossible that Government should allow Mr. Gandhi a continuance of the liberty which he obtained in May".

The public, however, will continue to hold the view that it was quite possible for Government, it was even their duty, not to drive Gandhiji into the position he has now taken. The experience of 1930-31 might have taught Government a better lesson than to scorn his repeated overtures for peace. The attempts to maintain peace, of which they boast, may have produced a superficial calm but they have failed to bring about true and lasting peace. Whatever the risk, from the popular point of view, of Gandhiji's surrendering too much in negotiations with Government for the sake of peace, the latter had everything to gain and nothing to lose by conceding to him the interview he sought. Having arrested the man who sought peace, Government expect too much when they "believe that they will have ample public support."

It is the duty of the people to reply to Government's decision to persist in repression in the only effective way open to them. It is regrettable that any part of the national energy should be dissipated in the pursuit of what is called individual civil disobedience. Such a campaign, for one thing, may considerably distract attention from the constructive activities specifically recommended by Gandhiji himself.

The predominant note in the various speeches at the monster meeting in Bombay on the occasion of unveiling the statue of Lokamanya Tilak was that the country must carry on the struggle for freedom ceaselessly till the goal is reached, that the struggle has to be fought on various fronts, but that without full national unity it is doomed to failure. Mr. Aney himself strongly emphasised these points. But as a comprehensive political campaign cannot be carried on with the vigour and co-ordination it demands without sufficient organisation and as it is not desirable to multiply existing agencies for national work, it is absolutely necessary to revive the Congress organisation, which Mr. Aney has dissolved.

In a lengthy statement on the subject Mr. Aney explains that he meant to suspend only the special secret organisations that had been set up by Congress Committees during the campaign of Civil Disobedience. But the language of the relevent clause in his original statement is wider and he has not yet formally modified it. However, as many points about the Congress position and its activities have to be authoritatively cleared, Mr. Aney will do well to respond readily to the insistent demand for a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. Either that Committee or a special session of the Congress can successfully inaugurate a new and effective programme such as the present situation demands.

MAGISTATE'S ERROR

A correspondent, in another column is curious as to our silence regarding the action of the Third Presidency Magistrate recently in handing over to the custody of the Military authorities a sepoy who was placed before him on a charge of murder. Our answer is that before the Magistrate took his decision, we expressed the view that he could in no circumstances release from the custody of the civil court an accused charged with murder and we adhere to that view.

We can find nothing in the Indian Army Act which makes it obligatory on a magistrate to give an accused into the custody of the Military authorities; nor do we appreciate how the Civil Court, having once taken cognisance of a charge of murder, can allow the accused to go out of its custody. The Section of the Act that was quoted in the Court merely gives the discretion to the prescribed military authority to decide before which court, civil or military, it will institute proceedings; but where the civil authority has taken an accused into custody and the Civil Court has taken cognisance of the offence the discretion of the Military authority does not exist.

In this case, the Military authority had already allowed the man to go out of their custody into the custody of the civil police and the latter had produced him before the Magistrate on the charge of murder. The mere fact that discretion is given to the prescribed military authority, in its own sphere, to decide in which court proceedings shall be instituted is quite irrelevant and the section in this case appears to have been misinterpreted.

As our correspondent says, the matter may not be of great public interest in this particular case, but the principle is certainly one of great importance, and it would be extremely undesirable that the precedent should be established, that the military have the power to claim an offender from the custody of the civil authorities in any circumstances. In our view both the Commissioner of Police and the Magistrate were gravely in error in so easily yielding to the demand of the military authority and allowing the man to go out of their custody.

THE TWO MENACES

The fuller reports that are now available of Mr. H. P. Mody's talks to Lancashire confirm the suspicion that he is conceding too much, though he has no authority to do anything of the kind. His main object seems to be to divide the Indian market between the Indian and the Lancashire textile interests with the aid of heavy duties on Japanese goods and a large measure of British preference. In other words he would extend the Ottawa principle to textile products but would give Britain a much larger preference than the Ottawa Pact with India has so far done. We have grave doubts, however, whether even the Bombay Millowners' Association will agree to such a policy. We are sure that the public will repudiate it.

"The great problem", said Mr. Mody in a recent press interview on the subject, "which faces both the Indian and the British cotton industries at the present moment is that of Japanese competition." This is a very inaccurate and one-sided presentation of the problem. It is far more correct to say, from the Indian point of view, that to the old Lancashire menace, which ruined the ancient Indan textile industry, is now added the Japanese menace. And the real problem is how to safeguard India against both the menaces.

The problem is clear as day light to any sincere person, however hard it may be to solve it immediately. At present the Government of India seem to think more of safeguards for Lancashire than of those for India, with some support, alas, from a few Indians. But the public can do much to safeguard India against all foreign menaces if they refuse to touch foreign cloth.

CONFESSIONS OF PRISONERS

Generally Discredited By Courts In India

By R. H. Baxi, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B.

Students of Law are most frequently puzzled when they read the somewhat drastic provisions of sections 25 and 26 of the Indian Evidence Act which run as follows:—

"No confession made to a police officer shall be proved as against a person accused of any offence.

"No confession made by any person while he is in police custody shall be proved against such a person unless it be made in the immediate presence of a Magistrate."

The above provisions appear to be and are in fact very humiliating to the Police in this country but experience has shown that they are a most essential part of the Indian Criminal Law and that they greatly help the Courts in the administration of Justice.

THIRD DEGREE METHODS

Curiosity will naturally arise in the mind of the layman that when ordinary witnesses in a trial are allowed to depose to confessional statements of a prisoner why not the police, who are the constituted custodians of Law and Order? The answer is provided in naked terms by the Indian Law Commissioners who observe as follows:—

"In India, confessions are frequently extorted or fabricated. A Police Officer, on receiving intimation of the occurrence of a crime, failing to discover the perpetrators of the offence, often endeavours to secure himself against any charge of supineness or neglect by getting up a case against parties whose circumstances or characters are such as are likely to obtain credit of an accusation of the kind against them. This is not unfrequently done by extorting or fabricating false confessions; and when this step is taken there is immunity to real offenders and great encouragement to crime. We are persuaded that any provisions to correct the excercise of this power by the Police will be futile and we accordingly propose to remedy the evil by the adoption of the rule prohibiting any examination whatever of an accused party by the Police, the result of which is to constitute a written document."

TWO CLASSES OF CONFESSIONS

The above remarks of the Commissioners may appear to be very harsh on the Police but they are nevertheless true and furnish a key as to why confessions made by a prisoner even before a Magistrate are looked upon with disfavour by Law Courts in this country.

Mr. Field in his law of evidence classifies confessions as of two kinds Judicial, which are made by a prisoner to a Magistrate or in Court in the due course of legal proceedings and extra-judicial, which are made to private individuals or to the police. In practice evidence of confessions made by an accused before private persons is seldom led in a criminal trial while confessions before the police are so rigidly shut out, thus practically driving unlike the practice followed by English and other Continental Laws, the extra-judicial confessions out of the field of action.

STRINGENT PRECAUTIONS.

It must not be supposed that the vigilance of law against unfair means ends here; for even in the case of judicial confessions many a form has to be complied with and before a Court admits and acts upon a confession it must be convinced beyond reasonable doubt that it is unattended by threat, inducement or promise. Stringent precautions are laid down by different High Courts the following amongst which are the chief:—

When a prisoner is brought into Court for having his confession rtcorded he must be removed from police custody and taken in the custody of the Court's own establishment.

The recording of the confession must not commence at once but a sufficiently reasonable time must be allowed to him to ponder over his situation and to get rid of his police atmosphere.'

When the recording commences it must be in open court and must be preceded by

(Continued on page 7.)

Frankly Speaking

WANTED EXPLANATION.

A political prisoner released from the Hazaribagh Jail is reported by the "Tribune" to have stated that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the Frontier Province leader, "is not permitted to interview any of his blood relations." If the report is true the Government owe an explanation to the public.

It would be wrong and callous to prohibit even hardened criminals from interviewing their relatives at proper intervals.

Such a prohibition against an eminent leader is amazing and is hardly likely to conciliate people already seething with discontent.

From all reports of the treatment of the British political prisoners, Messrs. MacDonald and Monkhouse in the Soviet Jails, it is clear that their treatment was much better than that given to political prisoners in India

COMMENDABLE ATTITUDE.

One cannot too highly praise the attitude of the All-India Women's Conference and other allied women's organisations towards the franchise problem in India

Despite all attempts to divide them and to involve them in communal disputes, these organisations have steadfastly stood up, as is proved by their memorandum submitted to the Joint Committee, for a common electorate for all communities and for both the sexes and for adult suffrage.

The memorandum also suggests that, pending the introduction of adult suffrage throughout the country, a literacy franchise may be adopted for both men and women, with adult suffrage for urban areas

Their suggestions are eminently practicable but we have little hope of the Joint Committee adopting them. The Women's Conference may rely more on active propaganda in India, particularly among the communalists.

LUCKY C. I. D.

The Minister persuaded the Council to sanction a sum of Rs. 17,000 for additional staff for C. I. D. on account of increased provision under rewards.

The Madras C. I. D. have been busy unearthing a "conspiracy" covering many districts in the Presidency, and the arrests so far made number 23, and perhaps more arrests are in contemplation. The Inspector-General hopefully writes to the Government that his discovery will not put an end to "plots of this sort" and there is "every reason to expect more trouble". It must be a sort of God-send to the C. I. D. who had so far to deal only with inoffensive Congressmen.

Two members of the Opposition, one Hindu and another Muslim, asked the Government to go into the causes first, instead of getting panicky. Widespread unemployment and political discontent are the main causes of an increase in crimes.

What the Government proposed to do, they pointed out, was to give increased amounts and employment to the C. I. D. and the Police, instead of to the people who were starving. They are not exactly the same thing, as will be found some, even in Madras.

MILITARISING THE POLICE.

The Indianisation of the Madras Home Membership has not been to the advantage of the people of Madras, judging by the way Sir Mahomad Usman has been behaving. The Malabar Special Police have now been put in charge of Military Officers, on the ground that there is a paucity of trained Police Officers.

The Home Member said that Madras Government were in correspondence with the Government of India on the question whether the officers should be active or retired military officers

At a time when there is much unemployment in the country, it is outrageous that retired military officers should be re-employed. There is clearly no justification for the employment of Army men for this purpose.

We are not disposed to attach much importance to the answer of the Home Member, that it is the paucity of trained officers that has compelled the Government to employ military men, for he has been in correspondence with the Army Department for a long time.

There have been protests already in Malabar at this militarising of the Police, and we agree that it will not allay discontent.

Readers' Views

CIVIL v MILITARY JURISDICTION

Some days ago the "Chronicle" commented on the so-called "knotty" point which arose in the Third Presidency Magistrate's Court when the magistrate appointed a day for arguments on the claim of the Military authorities to have an Army sepoy charged with murder handed over to them for trial by Court Martial.

If I remember aright it was argued in your editorial note that the Military authorities had no 'locus standi' and the magistrate no option but to keep the accused for trial by the Civil Courts. Since then the magistrate has taken the action the "Chronicle" claimed he could not take and ordered the man in question to be handed over to the custody of the Military authorities, but the "Chronicle" has remained silent on the subject.

It seems to be that an important principle is involved, though the matter may not be of great importance in this particular case; and it would be of interest to the public to have your editorial view as to whether the action of the magistrate was justified or not.

(We comment on this matter in another column under "Frankly Speaking".—Editor, "B. C.").

WHEN ROME IS BURNING NERO IS FIDDLING

From B. F. Bharucha.

What shall we say of those "soty fellows", who are feasting and feting the Secretary of State when India is plunged in grief and is faced with a ruinous War?

What shall we say of those rank communalists, who fight for fat jobs, when terrible fighting is threatened across our own Frontier?

What shall we say of those, who talk of Peace at all times, and keep mum, when Peace on our Frontier stands in grave danger?

When will these Neros wake up, and save India from the Fire?

WHAT HAMPERS SWADESHI

From "Parsi."

I read in "The Chronicle" the speech of Pandit Malaviya exhorting the public to buy Swadeshi goods especially cloth. I will tell your readers what it is that hampers the progress of Swadeshi.

Recently I went to some Swadeshi co-op. stores, to purchase Swadeshi handkerchiefs. I am sending you herewith one of the handkerchiefs which I bought. (Please do not return it). I had to pay, annas three and a half for it! You will see on it the stamp of the name of the Bombay mill where it was manufactured. I showed it to a friend who has experience in this line and he says it ought to be had for six pice, which is the price at which foreign-made are sold also. Therefore, the price that was charged is two and one-third times more than its fair price.

No Swadeshi handkerchief of less than this high price is stocked at the above stores. As the vast majority of our people belong to the middle and poor class they cannot purchase such high-priced handkerchiefs which are a daily need to all. Other Swadeshi goods are similarly high-priced. Thus it is the rich merchant's, the mill-owner's, the mill agent's and the middleman's greed of money that hinders and hampers the furtherance of Swadeshi which is so dear to the heart of all of us.

BE UP AND DOING !

From J. Makhmoor.

"Better late than never." P. Tricumdas, did well in coming out and I congratulate him. His views are, of course, shared by many, by thousands all over the country. But the mere issuing of statements won't do. Country needs action-concerted action to combat with the reactionary forces let loose by the senile blunders. If he really means business, he must start and start without waiting for the Dawn or any Inspiration. Grumbling alone would take us nowhere.

Soldiers of freedom, stronger than many junior or senior Ashramites, ruthlessly treated, grossly misrepresented, are in thousands, scattered all over the country and are only waiting for a clarion call from the right direction. Collect them. Organise them and then with some living and practical programme to start on. But the fighting must be all round and on all fronts and the success is sure. Swarajya is our birthright and we must have it. Stumbling blocks are, of course, many but only to be turned into the stepping stones. We shall be able to do that, if only we strike in time. And this is the most psychological moment. Once the opportunity is lost, it is lost for ever. But we hope it will not be let slip on.

MORE KUTCHRA

From "A Victim."

I am not a rich man but a working man and consequently have to live in a locality that suits my purse, viz. Apollo Bunder. I have to pass Colaba Causeway daily, either on foot, bus or tram, but nearly every day I am nearly "blinded" by the stench from the refuse cart standing alongside the "Majestic Hotel," mark the word, "Majestic." In my opinion it is scandalous that the neighbourhood of this hotel should be polluted by the horrid smell emanating from filling in of this refuse cart at an hour when people are on their way to work.

I sincerely sympathise with Dr. Alban D'i Souza and can only hope that his proposal will be taken up and carried at an early date.

WASTAGE OF WATER

From K. Mahadevan.

The Hydraulic Department of the Bombay Municipality has long ago issued a note of warning against the proposed short supply of water due to scarcity of rain this year. It is therefore the duty of every resident in Bombay to see from now that water is not wasted.

Waste occurs due to either the indifference and ignorance of females and servants of the household or to leakage in taps and pipes.

The remedy for the first lies in the hands of the public themselves. Ignorant people should be cautioned, watched and trained up.

With regard to the second cause, some expect the Municipality to depute their staff for surprise visits to buildings for detection. This is neither an easy matter nor the correct solution. The Municipal authorities will certainly take necessary action in such cases if they are notified. The public will therefore do well if they make prompt reports to the Municipality of landlords failing to remedy defective pipe fittings.

No good will derive by simply blaming the Municipality unless the public themselves extend their sincere co-operation on these lines.

HOW WILL THEY WRIGGLE OUT?

From A Rate Payer

It will be recalled that the Bandra Municipality accorded a rousing welcome to H. E. the Governor last June on his first official visit to Bandra, for which purpose a sum of Rupees 1,200 was earmarked by the Board at one of the meetings. But it was latterly found that the expenditure exceeded the amount duly sanctioned by Rs. 650 and to cover the additional expenditure, a resolution was brought forward which was passed by only 13 members, the others being either absent or neutral.

Now section 71 (5) of the City Municipal Act lays down in clear and explicit words that money spent on such public functions requires the consent of at least two-thirds of the whole board, i.e., 17. The attention of the President was drawn to this section and he was reminded that the resolution could not be carried as the requisite number of votes was not secured.

Despite the remonstrance by one of the members, the resolution was declared carried.

I believe that the Chairman of the Standing Committee was requested to make payments in accordance with the said resolution, which he has I understand prudently declined to do as his action would amount to wrongful use of public money.

There is every likelihood of some one challenging the legality of the payment in a law court. The Board will have to table another resolution which will have to be passed by two-third, of its strength. It will be interesting to watch by what means the Board will attempt to wriggle out of the quandary created by the obstinacy of the President.

LONDON LETTER

CONFERENCES QUIETLY SNUFFED-OUT

Post War Plan Of Bamboozling Peoples At Last Found Out

All Parties In Britain Unite In Denouncing Hitlerism

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON, (By Air Mail),
July 22.

There was a time when the words "conference of nations" or "Select Committee of the Parliament" or "Royal Commission" used to astound and even to exhilarate the man-in-the-street as if great deliberations were to be followed by some good achievement for the benefit of the people. The post-War period has been full of such gatherings and the British diplomats have been the prime movers, not only of the international gatherings, but also of inter-Empire gatherings, of one sort or another. Gradually it became clear that these conferences and committees decided nothing but merely formed temporary plank bridges to strides accross some difficult waters.

These were what the commercial speculator would call "straddling" transactions. For about ten years after the War, they succeeded in hoodwinking the public. The accumulated effects of the failures of all these conferences and commissions began to open the eyes of the average citizen in all countries. As a result, the public first became very wary and vigilant and then extremely critical of the moves.

ONLY SAFETY VALVES

However, the politicians still continue to parade these "tamashas" as the only safety valves to escape from the real demands of the people. The so-called leaders of the peoples' organisations had no real guts to fight out the peoples' cause and the leaders of the governmental machinery, who have no intention to give way to public demands, make a common cause and still maintain the ruse of consultation conferences in order to come to predetermined conclusions.

They, thus, deceive the public that the leaders of both sides, into the belief that after a hard fight (?), have come to a good conclusion. In this manner, Trades Union leaders are compromising with employers, nationalist leaders are making conciliatory agreements with foreign conquerors, commercial leaders are surrendering to trade rivals and international enemy ministers are patting one another on the back through the medium of conferences. Day by day, the results are becoming ludicrously disappointing to the rank and file of the politically conscious sections in all the countries.

A QUICK CHANGE

This, at last, has touched the imagination of some wary people who have begun to scent a danger of ultimate public anger. Curiously enough, therefore, the great protagonists of world conferences and inter-Empire committees are condemning them very loudly. What they themselves once admired and extolled they are now openly ridiculing and condemning These reactionaries, of course, do not want to give up depriving the public of their rights but they barefacedly advocate Fascist methods for a ruthless repression of all demands whether of their own countrymen, or of the conquered colonials or of their foreign neighbours.

Thus it has come to pass that this week all the historical conferences are going to final rest in a most unobtrusive manner, unwept, unhonoured and unsung. Only a few weeks ago, we were told that, if the Disarmament Conference fails, the world will come to an end, that if the World Economic Conference fails, there would be an immediate rise of revolutions in all parts of the world, and that if the Indian Round Table Conference and the Joint Select Committee fail, there would be wholesale bloodshed all over India and Hindus and the Moslems would cut each others' throats. This week all these three functions are ending in smoke and those who predicted catastrophes are laughing at the folly of the people who believed them.

Mr. Arthur Henderson has wound up his camp at Geneva and is now saunt'ering about the capitals of the world in order to maintain his self-satisfaction as one of the world's important persons. The members of the World Economic Conference so vociferously welcomed by the King of England are departing in silence one by one without banquets and bands. The Joint Select Committee with its wing of "patriotic" Indians is being openly scouted and contemptuously laughed at by the imperialists who know how to rule India with an iron rod and how to command the surrender of "Patriotic" Indians who are at present in London.

MODY AND LANCASHIRE.

Yet, there is just this week coming into being another little conference little in its size but of no less disastrous consequence to India's prosperity and commercial self-respect. Mr. H. P. Mody, the President of the Bombay Millowners' Association is floating about in Lancashire, meeting committees, discussing compromises and coming to terms with India's age-long foes. The Bombay millowner had the honour of being the guest of Lord Derby who, as Lord Lieutenant of the county, acted as host at yesterday's luncheon in honour of Mr. Mody's visit to Manchester. Why India should have had anything to do with Lancashire for the last thirty years, and why she should have anything to do with Lancashire in future cannot be explained rationally or even scientifically, except for the deplorable fact of self-interest and submission to flattery of Indian industrialists.

We have seen some millowners coming out at times and telling the Indian people how patriotic it is to burn Lancashire cloth and not to use it again, at the same time placing their entire orders for mill machinery and mill stores with the same "enemy" Lancashire.

A LARGE "IF".

It must be remembered that India has gone to the most ridiculous length of buying American cotton and higher counts of yarn made from American cotton also from Liverpool, without adopting the simple process of buying all such material direct from America and from American Spinning Mills. When Lancashire sells cloth or yarn or raw cotton to India, Lancashire merely acts as a supernumarary middleman If Indians had sufficient sense of self-respect and patriotism this trade could be conducted directly between America and India. The textile machinery too, can be similarly bought in America, Germany or elsewhere.

If this had been done as a natural corroliary there would have been by now direct shipping, banking and insurance ousiness between India and other powerful countries, such as, America France, Germany and Japan. However Imperialism has not only got its glamour for title hunters but it has got its social profits and other forms of corruption for Indian traders, manufacturers, merchants and brokers, etc. These bare facts of dally life, I may point out, make the Sicialist agitators in this country and in India harder and harder in their demand that the primary need of the people desiring genuine liberty and mass prosperity must be founded upon an open hostility to Capitalist interests.

ANTI-HITLER CAMPAIGN.

The above tendency of freedom's fight to develope into an anti-capitalist campaign is expressing itself in the anti-Hitler campaign in Great Britain. A great effort is being made that men and women of all sections and of all shades of political opinion should combine together in openly condemning and fighting against Fascism in Germany. Whilst Hitler is openly persecuting the Communists, he is also persecuting with equal vehemence all the jews, all radical thinkers, writers and politicians and also all advocates of freedom and equal rights for women. University professors, journalists, authors, medical men, and lawyers are all out to condemn the persecution of their own colleagues in Germany, but they are not at the same time wholeheartedly out to condemn the persecution of Trade Unionists and Communists. The Jews, who are suffering from racial persecution, are also organising racial defence and are not inclined to condemn Hitler's other acts, which refer to other sections, who are not Jewish.

LABOURITES' DOUBLE GAME.

The reactionary Trade Union and Labour leaders are playing a double part in condemning Hitler for introducing a dictatorship, while, at the same time, they consider it their duty to condemn the Communists, who are advocating a dictatorship of the proletariat. These Labour leaders overlook the fact that there is a vast difference between dictatorship of one person, of a minority of population over the whole nation and dictatorship of the proletariat, that is, the overwhelming majority of the people over the whole nation.

The Communists are out to fight wholeheartedly the entire range of Fascist persecution, and they make it a point to draw the attention of the British public, to the fact that the Indian White Paper and Lord Trenchard's new Police Bill are concealed forms of hypocritical Parliamentary British Fascism. They have taken the view point that the main object of the Italian and German Fascists and the British and French imperialists is to crush all power and rights of the masses and to exploit them in the interests of the capitalists profiteers. They point out that the particular form of persecution of Jews or Doctors or Professors in Germany should, for the time being, the self-interest and convenience of certain German capitalists!

LABOUR OFFICIALS DEFIED.

The main organisation in Great Britain that is maintaining a united-front campaign in all parts of the country is the United Relief Committee for victims in Germany. Lord Morley, who is the Chief Whip in the House of Lords, has openly defied his Labour officials and has accepted the Presidentship of an organisation which is officially denounced and boycotted by the Labour Party. Miss Ellen Wilkinson, also a member of the Labour Party, acts as the official treasurer and is one of the active members and writers for this Committee. James Maxton has also thrown himself wholeheartedly into the work of the Committee and Pacifists of the type of Bertrand Russel have also joined it. Non-Labour men of the type of Prof. Haldane and the well-known "Daily Herald" writer, Hannen Swaffer, publicly work for and speak at the Propaganda Committee of the Relief Committee. Last Sunday they had a most successful meeting at the Battersea Town Hall, where, besides the above named speakers, Mr. Saklatvala also spoke on behalf of the Communists.

The Jewish community organised on Thursday a monster demonstration at Hyde Park, joined in by thousands of Jews. They, of course, desire to condemn the racial persecution without associating the idea of capitalist persecution to it, because their own Jewish leaders are amongst the best-known capitalists and financiers in the London market.

THE LANGUAGE CLUB.

Within four weeks of his return from Ireland, Mr. Indulal Yagnik successfully launched during the week the International Language Club, like the one he founded in Dublin a few months ago. The Club has been formed with a view to affording opportunities for those interested in modern languages to learn and exercise them on a social footing. On entering the Bogey's Bar--a popular Cafe in the "Latin quarter" of London—I found miniature flags of different nations of the world, —German and French, Spanish and Italian, Scotch and Welsh and, last but not least, the tricoloured Indian National Flag--on small tables.

Men and women, mostly unknown to the founders and even to each other, began to pour in, drawn by the lure of some language or the other, and within half an hour the hall was practically crowded. The French language obviously found the greatest favour, as two big tables had to be set apart for its votaries. The German was also quickly crowded. Spanish and Italian, Esparanto and Indian tables drew each a good number of members. It was indeed a signal testimony to the long-felt need of such a Club that over thirty persons joined up as members on the very first night, and eight others attended as visitors.

I have no doubt that this initial success was due in good measure to the enthusiastic work conducted on behalf of the Club by Mr. Brian O'Kelly, Mr. Behram Saklatvala and Mr. Yajnik, who respectively directed the Spanish, French and German tables. And, if there was such a warm response at the opening meeting on a particularly warm July evening, I have no doubt that the Club will fulfill the most ambitious dreams of its founders in the coming winter and will form a most interesting rendezvous of cosmopolitan culture in London.

PILES

CURED IN 7 DAYS

No operation, no internal medicine—only by the use of 7 SUPPOSITORIES of "PILESORINE," a sure cure is guaranteed. Thousands have been cured. Send a Post Card for free literature

Aguerine Depot

KARACHI.

CONFESSIONS OF PRISONERS

(Continued from page 6).

the asking of such questions answers to which would convince the Magistrate that the prisoner before him is really willing to confess. The chain is started by asking the accused if any threat, inducement or promise is held out to him to induce him to confess; if there are any marks of violence or other physical trouble on his body; if he knows where he is and finally a solemn warning is given to him that he is not bound to make any statement and that if he made a confessional statement it would be used against him.

When these formalities have been gone through whatever the prisoner has to say is recorded word for word and when the whole is finished it is read over to him and he is asked if it is true.

This story is ended by a footnote consisting of the Magistrate's own remarks as to the demeanour of the prisoner and as to whether or not he believes the confession to be properly made.

INDEPENDENT EVIDENCE WANTED.

If there is any irregularity or illegality in the above procedure the confession is altogether scrapped at the outset and no Court of Justice will care to look at its contents. But if all the above formalities are complied with the confession becomes admissible and forms one of the sources of the prosecution case, to be discarded or acted upin according to its merit.

It must ge noticed that, even if the confession is so recorded yet there is no certainty that its contents are correct. For this purpose we have to rely on other independent evidence and to see how far this evidence corroborates the contents of this confession. If the corroboration is independent and on material particulars Courts will act upon the confession and convict an accused concerned; if on the other hand no independent evidence on material particulars is coming forward Courts are extremely reluctant to record a conviction.

RETRACTED CONFESSIONS

It often happens that a confession made once is retracted on another occasion. This proves a source of great caution to the Judge though it does not necessarily invalidate the first utterance. But generally acting on the maxim that "he who has lied now might have lied before a retracted confession unless it is strongly corroborated" is not by itself deemed sufficient to substantiate a charge.

It might appear strange why the Courts and the Legislature both join hands in turning down most of the confessions over which the police take so much pains. But in light of the remarks made by the Law Commissioners-which are amply borne out by experience—this suspicious attitude is more than justifiable. Moreover these provisions are in general conformity with the most rudimentary principles which govern the conduct of criminal trials and which lay down that the burden of proof shall lie on the prosecution and not on the accused.

COTTON AND SILVER WEAK

Indian Sterling Securities Rule Steady On London Stock Exchange

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Wednesday
11 P.M.

3-1|2 per cent Indian sterling loan ruled very steady and improved by 5s. to £ 82-1|2 at the London Stock Exchange on Wednesday.

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a rise of 3 points, but closed easy at a decline of 5 points.

The New York Cotton market opened at a decline of 3 points and later on was quoted 22 points lower.

LONDON SILVER.

The London Silver market ruled easy at increased selling pressure and closed as under:—

Spot Silver	.....	17 3|4
Difference	.....	—1|8
Forward Silver	....	17 7|8
Difference	....	—1|8

BOMBAY QUOTATIONS.

Silver 1st Sett.	....	56 1	0
Silver 2nd Sett.	....	56 8	0
Gold 1st Sett.	....	30 13	0
Gold 2nd Sett.	....	30 13	6

The dollar-sterling cross-rate was quoted 4.42 1|2 and franc at 84.81.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.	London, Aug. 2.
Previous Closing	4.46 3/4
To-day's Opening	4.41 1/2
To-day's Closing	4.46 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.	New York, Aug. 2.
Previous Closing	4 44 3/8
To-day's Closing	4.46

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

	New York, Aug. 2.
Previous Closing Rate	10.50
To-day's Opening Rate	10.47
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	10.56
Difference	+.06

BROACH EXPECTATION.

July/August	Rs. 209
April/May	Rs. 228

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

	Liverpool, Aug. 2.
Previous Closing Rate	6.08
To-day's Opening Rate	6.11
Difference	+.03
To-day's Closing Rate	6.03
Difference	—.05

FRANC RATE.

	Paris, Aug. 2.
Previous Closing	84.96
To-day's Opening	84.96
To-day's Closing	84.71

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The Viceroy accompanied by Mr. E. C. Milville, Private Secretary, Lt.-Col. A. H. Muir Military. Secretary Major W. Ross-Stewart Surgeon and Captain O. C. B. Smith-Bingham Captain G. B. Bill and Captain R. B Freeman-Thomas Aides-de-Camp, left Government House, Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay dined with the Officers of the 2nd Bn. The King's Own Scottish Borderers on Tuesday.

The Viceroy granted an interview to Professor V. G. Rao. The Viceroy received His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal. The Viceroy granted an interview to Mr. P. R. Cadell.

The Viceroy honoured the President and Members of the Bombay Club with his company at dinner.

Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chettiar, President of the Legislative Assembly has programmed to leave for Simla on the 7th August.—A. P.

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 2.

The Srimulam Assembly, the Lower House of the Travancore Legislature fixed the salary of its Deputy President at Rs. 3,00 per annum and elected Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai, High Court Vakil, as the Deputy President.

Does Goan Union Represent Goans?

From L. J. Siqueira.

It is significant of the utter decay of the Goan Union that, in a community forty thousand strong, and with scores of prominent men amongst it, the Union should have had to unearth a Mr. Kenkre to misguide and defend it. I assure you that the Goan community does not even now know who Mr. Kenkre is. In fact there are no "Kenkres" in Goa, but there are "Quencros". But if the Goan Union could not find a better patriot than this Mr Kenkre, it is its own business, not mine.

Even patrons of the Goan Union cannot be given the privilege to assassinate truth systematically. This Mr. Kenkre has done in the past, and is doing at present. He has misrepresented the new Portuguese Constitution and the Colonial Act, probably because he has understood neither. He has waged—fortunately with no effect whatsoever—a "senseless and indecorous" campaign against the Portuguese Government, and his defence of the Goan Union has done to that Institution immense harm. Those that have eyes see that at once

Mr. Kenkre says that "we (he and his patriots) know that Mr. Siqueira got his representation to the Commissioner of Police typed in the Bombay Port Trust Dock Staff Union Office". The fact is that I sent no *representation whatever* to the Police Commissioner, and, therefore it could not have been typed at the Port Trust Dock Union or anywhere else.

I am sorry for the Goan Union which has to depend for support on men who have no regard for truth or for anybody's reputation.

The above is only a sample of Mr. Kenkre's love for fiction with which his whole letter published in your issue of 27th instance is crowded. He says that a member of the Emigration Committee has thrown the responsibility for the ban on the Consul-General, Dr. Antonio Alves. Where and when was this done? Since when have the Consuls been given the power to ban a public meeting in Bombay? He himself confesses that members of this Committee have vigorously criticised the Colonial Act which shows that they are no "apostles" of Government, but independent men. But if some of them and the Goan Community at large, including its masses, have no admiration for Mr. Kenkre and the Goan Union the fault lies somewhere else, and not with the Emigration Committee.

Does Mr. Kenkre wish to have a recent example of the Goan Union's "solicitude" for poor Goans? It condemned the Emigrants' Fund Bill, after it became aware that its Fund was not coming to it. If Government and the Community had attached any importance to this "condemnation" our poor would have been deprived of the relief which the Emigration Committee is offering them, and which has already run into nearly ten thousand rupees. And yet the self-same Goan Union had, sometime back, approved of the Emigration Bill, including the then proposed Portugal House with an unproductive expenditure of five lacs of rupees. The Bill is good if the fund comes to them, the Bill is bad if independent men manage the fund.

GOAN UNION MASS MEETING

From "Realities."

The much advertised mass meeting of the Goan Union has come and gone. It has brought out a certain number of facts with which the readers of the "Chronicle" ought to be acquainted.

(1.) The meeting was convened by the Goan Union, but it was not presided over either by its President or Vice-President. An ordinary office bearer presided, though the President of the Goan Union knows some English.

(2.) The meeting was advertised from April last, and was severely canvassed for over a full month. Usual requests were made to attend it, and all clubs received invitations. But the meeting was attended by barely 380 persons, all told, including the Sunday stragglers. This shows how representative the Union is.

(3.) There are about Forty thousand Goans in Bombay, and even an ordinary lecture attracts about 300 to 400 people when delivered at 11 a.m. i.e. after the Mass. But the mass meeting did not have even that number.

(4.) The Goan Community has a lar e number of doctors, lawyers, public servants, and business men. It has members of the local legislatures, of municipalities, pillars of the University, professors and publicists. All these were conspicuous by their absence. Goans have several institutions, including two Seamen's Unions. The masses and their leaders were also not visible at the meeting.

(5.) There was one lady present—all glory to her—and the speakers were all office bearers of the Union, excepting one ex-schoolmaster who was repeatedly asked to cut short his speech and to sit down. The spokesmen of the "Community" were thus its most "eminent" and "representative men" like Messrs. Kenkre, Carles Cruz and Agnel Vaz. This fact alone is enough to show how "influential" and "representative" the Goan Union is, and what "mass" meeting it can convene.

(6.) A meeting convened by some editors of Goan papers with a mere handbill brought together about 300 men at the Catholic Library on Thursday last. The meeting of the Goan Union, convened with great fan fare for 3 months' brings together, after a Sunday mass, about 400 people. And with no representatives of the masses and with no prominent Goans to adorn it.

GOAN TRIO PUZZLE SOLVED

From J. Varella Rodrigues.

As Mr. S. S. Kenkre puts it in the course of his very lucid exposition of the truth connected with the Goan Protest Meeting "The public are now well posted with the unworthy tactics of this eminent trio of the Emigration Fund Committee" and by now, I am sure, every reader has learnt the source of the information that made the Police Commissioner expect a "breach of peace" in a peaceful and constitutional meeting like the one convened by the Goan Union in this city.

Mr. Kenkre deserves the thanks and the gratitude of the whole Goan Community for the solution of the Goan-trio-Puzzle which for a long time had puzzled Goans in and out of Bombay.

To betray so unscrupulously the sacred cause of one's own country! Can there be a more flagrant instance of subservience.

PRINTING MACHINES

FOR SALE.

Three Double Feeder Printing Machines in complete working order with Motors, starters and other accessories For Sale.

Size of Two Machines—35 x 45
Size of One Machine—42 x 52

These machines can print four pages at least 3000 copies per hour.

The Machines can be seen at the Bombay Samachar Printing Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road.

For price and other information write to or see the

MANAGER.
"BOMBAY SAMACHAR"
at the above address.

CYCLISTS MUST PAY

Nainital Municipality Proposes Tax On Bicycles

NAINI TAL, July 31.

The Municipality of Naini Tal has proposed to levy a tax on bicycles used within its limits. No person is allowed to ride a bicycle on any public road except on the North Hill, its continuation to the cart road to Kathgodam and the South Mall.

A breach of these provisions in the bye-laws shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs. 20 and when the offence is repeated, with a further fine which may extend to Rs. 5 for every day after the date of the first conviction, during which the offender is proved to have persisted in the offence.

FLING AT LEVY.

The proposal of levy of tax on bicycles has aroused much criticism among the inhabitants of Naini Tal and the local weekly says, "if this tax is levied, the next thing they (Municipality) will do for will probably be perambulators, scooters, and even walking sticks or anything that is an aid to individual locomotion."

Boys under the age of sixteen years will not be allowed the charge of a pony is an amendments proposed to the bye-laws for hiring ponies within the limits of the Naini Tal Municipality.

FINANCIAL STRINGENCY.

In view of the fact that the Naini Tal Municipality had suffered great deficits since the introduction of the Hydro-Electric scheme in Naini Tal, and also due to the fact that the finances of the Municipality had further been seriously crippled owing to the rebuilding of the Assembly Hall (which had been burnt down), the Board approached Government with the request that the rate of interest upon the hydro-electric loans be reduced to 4-1/2 per cent.

The Board pointed out that the Municipality had to agree to the present rate at a time when the Government had to borrow money at a high rate upon its own borrowings. Now as the rate of interest payable by the Government had been considerably reduced, the Board hoped that the Government would accede to its request.—A.P.

CALCUTTA MAN ENGAGED

To Daughter Of Marie Lohr

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The engagement is announced of Mr. Yeo Edwards, home on leave from Calcutta, to Miss Marie-Jane Prinsep, only daughter of Mr. Anthony Prinsep and Mrs. Prinsep (Miss Marie Lohr, the actress).

Mr Edwards, who is the elder son of Mr. Lionel Edwards is a director of the shipping firm Messrs Lionel Edwards Limited. He has lived in India for some time, and is returning to Calcutta shortly.

He met Miss Prinsep about six weeks ago.—Reuter.

PRESS EMPLOYEES BOUND OVER

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

The Manager, the Head Printer and three other employees of the Vidyadaya Press, North Calcutta, were bound over for three years on a charge of printing and stocking for distribution thousand copies of unauthorised news-sheets in English headed "A note on the future of our non-violent struggle" issued in the name of United Socialist Republican Party. All pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy.

A young Bengali believed to be a political absconder who escaped from Barisal jail and for whose arrest a reward of Rs. 500/- had been declared, was arrested yesterday.—A. P.

SENTENCES REDUCED

Ramgarh Riot Case Ends

NEW DELHI, Aug. 2.

The Special Bench of the Jaipur Chief Court consisting of the Chief Judge Mr. Seerlapershad Bajpai and Puisne Judge Mr. Abdul Hasan decided the appeal of five Muslims in the Ramgarh riot case who were sentenced by the Sessions Judge to one year's rigorous imprisonment each for rioting.

Their Lordships reduced the sentence to six months rigorous imprisonment each, the sentence to begin from the date the prisoners entered jail. The appeal by the Hindus was decided sometimes back.—A. P.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION

Mover Withdraws On Govt. Assuarance

MADRAS, August 2.

The Madras Legislative Council concluded the three day's session to-day with the discussion of an adjournment motion by Mr. Basheer Ahmed, relating to the recent Government order about reemployment of persons thrown out from service on account of retrenchment.

The mover pointed out that the net result of the order would be to throw from service a number of young men well-trained and efficient. He urged Government to come to their rescue by compulsory retirement of men who had put in service of 25 years or more.

Sir Archibald Cambell, Revenue Member, replying said that the whole question was being re-examined in the Secretariat and correspondence would be opened with the Government of India. He would do all in his power in this regard.

The motion was withdrawn and the President announced the next meeting of the Council on 30th October.—A.P.

DR. AMBEDKAR DECLINES MOONJE'S NEW OFFER

(Continued From Page 1)

how Dr. Moonje expected Parliamentary Government to work, if a distinguished individual could cause a whole party to vote against their convictions by threatening to fast to death.

Mr. Jayakar suggested that democratic institutions would destroy that kind of hero worship.

Dr. Moonje hoped so.

REVOLUTIONARIES.

Mr. Chatterjee expressed the opinion that if a permanent communal majority was instituted in Bengal, the revolutionary movement would get worse following the terrible disappointment among the Hindus and feared it would be levelled against the new government.

Mr. Chatterjee recalled that after the Declaration of August 1917, terrorists whom he defended in law courts had authorised him to submit memorandum to the Government of Bengal declaring that they would abandon revolutionary activity if India really started on the road to freedom. He said that 95 per cent kept their pledge. He, therefore, predicted the end of the movement, if real responsible government functioned in Bengal.

MOONJE'S "HINDUSTAN".

Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi contended that Terrorists wanted a Communist republic and cared nothing about respective Hindu and Moslem numbers in Legislature.

Mr. Chatterjee said that his knowledge derived from his contact with men who were under trial was absolutely contrary to it.

Dr. Moonje said that the Mahasabha was essentially a religious and social organisation. Moslems were not concerned with its religious activities, but they could join its political departments.

Sir Abdur Rahim referred to Dr. Moonje's phrase "Hindustan, land of the Hindus", and asked if that included Moslems.

Dr. Moonje replied in the affirmative and said that just as an Afghan, Sikh or Hindu called himself an Afghan so in Hindustan Hindu might by religion be a Muslim, Christian or Sikh, but he would be a Hindu of Hindustan.

Chaudri Zafrulla inquired if the Mahasabha claimed to represent Hindus as so defined.

Dr. Moonje: "Yes".

Chaudri Zafrulla: "Including myself"?

Dr. Moonje: "Including yourself".

On the general question of working of reforms, Dr. Moonje believed that if improvements suggested by the Mahasabha were incorporated, a large section of the Congress would work the constitution, but he was confident any way of obtaining enough support from a large party.

AMBEDKAR DECLINES

Dr. Moonje made a "sporting offer" to Dr. Ambedkar that the number who were "untouchable and unapproachable" should be ascertained by a special inquiry in Bengal and Punjab. They would then receive seats on population basis.

Dr. Ambedkar: "I do not want to make the fate of my people a sport of party politics. I am afraid I cannot accept".

Pt. Nanakchand's memorandum complained that the views of the Punjab Hindus with regard to self-government were misunderstood. He said that their objection was to advance on communal and sectional lines. They would gladly welcome any scheme based on national lines.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION

Adjourns Despite European Members' Opposition

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

At to-night's meeting of the Corporation a motion by Mr. B. N. Bannerjee for the adjournment of the house "as a protest against the arrest of Mr. Gandhi, the life and soul of the Congress and the greatest man of the world" was ruled out of order by the Mayor Mr. S. K. Basu on the ground that no notice had been given of the motion.

An adjournment motion without assigning any reason was however carried by 24 votes to 19, the European nominated and several Muslim councillors opposing.—A. P.

KOTKAR VILLAGE BOMBED AGAIN

No Sign Of Hostile Lashkar: Damage Not Yet Ascertained

SIMLA, Aug. 2.

Latest official news from the Frontier shows that Kotkar village was bombed again yesterday evening, but the damage done has not yet been ascertained.

There was no sign of any hostile Lashkar to be seen the whole of yesterday from air and a portion of the aircraft which flew very low was not fired upon. This might have been intentional on the part of the Bajauries against whom the present bombing operations are being carried on.

No news has been received as to what aerial objective, if any, has been selected for to-day. But this must have been decided upon between the Northern Command and the Governor and the Political Officer. Air forces now available for use are numbers 27 and 60. Bombing squadrons from Risaldar with twenty army co-operation squadrons from Peshawar are conducting reconnaissance. No further information has been received of the Upper Mohmand Lashkars reported on Monday.

Peshawar Brigade reached Calanai last evening without any incident. They are camping one mile north of Galanai in open valley about 2,000 feet above the sea level. Nowshera Brigade had Headquarters yesterday at Pirkala. The road to Dand is being put in order for machine transport.

Galanai is fourteen miles from Pirkala.—A.P.

ALL QUIET IN AFGHANISTAN

BOMBAY Aug. 2.

The Afghan Consulate issues the following statement to the Press:—

Certain unauthorised and misleading reports about the unrest in Afghanistan have appeared in the Press. It seems, therefore, necessary to state that there is no unrest or tribal war within the territory of Afghanistan. Peace and tranquillity prevail all over the country.—A. P.

DARING ROBBERY IN LONDON

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Valuable mailbags were seized by bandits in the heart of the city, while a postman was carrying two bags containing cheques, registered packets and cash to Williams Deacons Bank, when he was attacked knocked senseless by three robbers who made off with booty. It is believed that robbers made a very good haul. The Raid would have been the biggest ever carried out in London if launched a few seconds earlier as the postman just delivered very valuable bags consigned to Commercial Bank, Sydney.—Reuter.

BEZWADA EXHIBITION

BEZWADA, Aug. 1.

Mr. N. N. Sircar of Calcutta opened this afternoon the All-India Kistna Pushkaram Fair and the Swadeshi Exhibition at Bezwada. In a lengthy speech, Mr. Sircar dwelt on the great part the exhibition played in the economic and industrial development of the country. He declared that Swadeshi was not mere sentiment; it was sacred duty.—A. P.

FIRST CLASS CRICKET

West Indies' Tall Scoring: Headley 257 (Not Out); Century For Roach

LONDON, Aug.

The following are closing scores in First Class Cricket matches which began to-day:—

Surey vs. Nothamptonshire (at Oval)—Surrey 257 (Gregory 62, Jupp 6 for 58) Northants 29 for 4.

Essex vs. Middlesex (at Leyton) —Middlesex 368 (Hendren 222 not out). Essex 46 for 2.

Leicestershire vs. Sussex (at Ashby-de-la-Zouch).—Sussex 106. (Geary 4 for 20) and 36 for 6. Leicester 145 (Berry 50).

Notts vs. Somerset (at Nottingham).—Notts 357 for 7 (Walker 127, Gunn 50).

Yorkshire vs. Glamorgan (at Scarborough). — Yorkshire 308 (Mitchell 62). Glamorgan 3 for 1.

Norfolk vs. West Indies.—(In Norfolk), (two-day match).—West Indies 496 for 8 (Roach 103 Headley 257 not out).

Worcestershire vs. Warwickshire (at Dudley).— Warwickshire 410 for 4 (Croom 56, Bates 81, Wyatt 137 not out, Santall 79).

Lancashire vs. Gloucestershire (E. Tyldesley's Benefit) (at Manchester).—There was no play due to rain.

Rugby vs. Marlborough (two days), (at Lords).—Rugby 246 (Steel 56, Duncan 58, Dickson 5 for 43.) Marlborough 128 for 8.—Reuter's Special.

EX-MINISTER'S APPEAL

High Court Sets Aside Election To Corporation

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

On the application of Mr. A. K Fazlul Huq, ex-Minister and a delegate to the Round Table Conference, Mr. Justice Ameer Ali set aside the election of Mr. Abdul Basettas, Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation.

Mr. Huq alleged that during the campaign, five circulars were issued which amounted to corrupt practices within the meaning of the Calcutta Municipal Act and materially affected the result of the election.

In the course of the judgment His Lordship referred to one of the circulars which described Mr. Huq as a communalist and said that the word had been imported into India and like many other imported things it had changed its character. Who first used it His Lordship did not know, but even the Prime Minister now spoke of the communal award. As a private individual if anybody came to His Lordship and pressed for an answer to the question whether he was a communalist whether he would prefer his own community or other he would say that he did not like to generalise on a point like this.

Many Hindus he preferred to many Mahomedans, but subject to that, he would prefer members of his community to those of the other. It might be said that this was very unspiritual attitude but His Lordship thought that the other attitude of preferring the other community was all right for platform and might be all right for saints, but the majority of them in the world were not saints.

His Lordship thought that if they were to face these matters with more honesty there would be greater hope for the future. He, however, did not think that the statement which merely implied that the man preferred his own community to the other was a statement relating to his personal character. The election was set aside on other grounds.—A. P.

POLICE SEARCHES IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Aug. 2.

Police activities to unearth sources of seditious red leaflets which were widely distributed in Delhi some months back still continue.

The C. I. D. searched a local Press this evening and have brought from Allahabad a young man in this connection.

Police searched many book depots who sell retail school text books.

It is understood that the search followed a complaint by certain well-known British publishers of text books who alleged that one of their text books had been copied locally and was being sold.—A. P.

RELEASE OF POLITICALS

Madras Govt. Considering Cases On Merits

MADRAS, Aug. 2.

Answering in the Madras Legislative Council to-day the Law Member said that the number of Civil Disobedience prisoners in various jails in Madras Presidency on 1st July was 480.

The total released during May and June was 336, of which 144 were released before the expiry of their term, including the seven released on tendering apology.

Asked whether the Government proposed the release of politicals before the expiry of their term, the Law Member replied that Government was considering each case on its merits.—A. P.

BROADCASTING FOR MADRAS

MADRAS, Aug. 2.

The Madras Council to-day unanimously passed a resolution recommending to the Government to take early steps to investigate the possibilities of establishing Broadcasting service for the Presidency.—A. P.

MADRAS POLICE RAID STUDENTS' QUARTERS

MADRAS, Aug. 2.

Houses mostly occupied by students were searched by the City police headed by Mr. J. Beckett, Deputy Commissioner of Police overnight, but nothing incriminating was found.

It is definitely settled that a charge sheet will be filed against persons arrested so far before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on 7th August.—A. P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET REPORT

CALCUTTA, August 2.

In the Share Market to-day, Jute Shares opened weak but steadied up as the session progressed. Coals ruled firm with limited turnover. Teas were unchanged. Miscellaneous shewed no change. Securities were steady.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3-1/2 per cent paper 85/7; 3-1/2 per cent New Loan 1947/50 98/11 4 per cent loan 1960/70 98/2; 5 per cent bonds 1955 104/10; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 113/3; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 106/13; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 106/11.

Banks:—Central Bank. 24; Imperial Bank fully paid 1195; Imperial Bank conty 295 small odd lot.

Railways:—Chaparmukh Silghat 74 small lots.

Cottons:—Dunbar ordy 100.

Coals:—Bengal 213/8; Bengal Nagpore 38; East Indian 14/6; Equitable 17/8; Pench Valley 32/4 small lot; Raneegunge 31 small lot.

Jutes:—Albion 246; Anglo India 346; Anglo India pref 131; Auckland 180 small lot; Bally 146; Barnagore 136 small lot; Champdany 127 small lot; Cheviot 211 small lot; Clive 26/8; Dalhousie 362 small lot; Fort William 257; Howrah 48/14; Kamarhatty 478; Kinnison 643/8 small lot; Lothian 275 small lot; National 21/12 small lot; Orient 208/8 small lot; Presidency 5/15 Union 390.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 9/2; Karanpura Develop!! ration 9/2; Karanpura Development 7; Burn and Co. 6 per cent pref. 99 cum div; Indian Iron and Steel 4/10 small lot; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 41/14; Kumardhubi Engineering pref. 31 small lot; Indo Burma petroleum pref. 108/8; Titaghur paper pref. 100; Titaghur paper paid up 135; Bengal Timber Trading ordy. 125.

Sugar Share:—Carew and Co. 15/4 small lots; Samastipore 17/4.

Tea Shares; Bateli 4/10; Bishnauth 23/4; Central Cachar 86 small lots; Hashimara 36; Hattikhira 21/4; Patrakola ordy. 812/8; Sarugaon 12; Tezzpore 7/12; Tengani 7.

Debentures:—4 per cent 1912/42 Calcutta Municipal Debentures 100/4; 4 per cent 1913/43 Calcutta Port Trust Debentures 100/4; 6 per cent Dunbar (B) Debentures 103.—A.P.

I. F. A. SHIELD

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

The D. C. L. I. from Bareilly won the Indian Football Association Shield this evening by defeating the K. R. R. Fort William Calcutta by two goals to one. The Governor attended the match. The Rajah of Santosh, the President of I.F.A. presided.—A. P.

SAFEGUARDING SON'S RIGHT

M. L. A. Gives Notice Of Bill To Accept Right Of Partition

SIMLA, (By Mail).

Mr. Jagan Nath Aggarwal, M.L.A., has given notice of a Bill to declare the right of a son in a Joint and undivided Hindu Family governed by the Mitakshara School of Hindu Law to claim partition of Family property.

The Bill reads thus:

"Whereas doubts have arisen as to the right of a son governed by the Mitakshara School of Hindu Law to claim partition of Joint Hindu Family property against his father; it is hereby enacted as follows:

This Act may be called the Hindu Sons' Right of Partition Act.

This Act shall extend to the whole of British India and shall apply to persons following the Mitakshara School of Hindu Law.

Notwithstanding any custom, usage or interpretation of Hindu Law to the contrary, a Hindu son shall have an absolute right to claim partition of joint undivided family property against his father.

In this Act the word "Son" includes grandson and great-grandson, an the word "Father" includes a grand-father and great-grand-father.

OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In his statement of objects and reasons, Mr. Jagan Nath Aggarwal says: "It is one of the basic doctrine, of the Mitakshara School of Hindu Law that a son gets a vested interests in family property at the moment of his birth and that he becomes an equal co-partner with his father, brother, uncle and other members of the family.

Commenting on this the Privy Council has remarked:—"The property in the paternal and ancestral estate acquired by birth under the Mitakshara Law is, in their Lordships' opinion so connected with the right to a partition that it does not exist where there is no right to it "Vide 15 I. A. 51,94.

Acting on this, various High Court; have conceded to the son an undisputed right of partition of the family property.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT'S "NO."

The Bombay High Court, however, does not concede this right to a son against his grand-father unless the father has consented.

Besides, it need hardly be pointed out that in the absence of a right to partition the son is left entirely at the mercy of his father as regards ancestral property and cases many well arise in which the interests of the father and son clash.

Hence the Bill."—A. P.

GERMAN CITIES IMPRESS U. S. EXPERTS

Orderly Conditions And Cleanliness Found Everywhere: People Wonderfully Polite

The members of the group of municipal officials who have been studying German cities for some weeks speak in highest terms not merely of municipal administration in the country, but also of the orderly conditions and cleanliness found everywhere, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Chicago Daily Tribune." Berlin in particular impressed them for many many reasons. Edward Meeman, editor of the Memphis, Tenn., "Press-Scimitar," was struck by the manner in which the disadvantages normally connected with great cities, especially congestion in certain quarters and traffic difficulties, have been overcome in the German capital. He also found that "the people are wonderfully polite."

Dr. George Ruhland, Commissioner of Health of Syracuse, N. Y., praised especially the cleanliness of the city's streets. He was also greatly impressed by the wealth of parks and smaller breathing spaces. The orderliness and discipline of the people appealed to Dr William E. Geiger, of Dartmouth College who will return to Berlin with Mrs. Geiger in the middle of July, when the group's study trip is ended. Mayor Samuel A. Carlson, of jamestown, N. Y., who has had the longest term of service with one exception of any American mayor, was astonished at the wide range of municipal undertakings covering so many branches of economic life which are left in America to private initiative. He declared that he would take back to his home city many new ideas in efficient municipal government.

ANEY LEAVES FOR NAGPUR

Visits Chowpatty Again To Pay Homage To Lokamanya

Mr Madhavraoji Aney, the acting President of the Congress had a very busy programme on Wednesday before he left by the Calcutta Mail at 4-45 p.m. for Nagpur. In the morning he first went to the Chowpatty Sands to have a look of the statue which he had the honour to unveil yesterday, to pay his homage to his Guru.

He visited the various Swadesh. Stores and expressed his satisfaction at the arrangements made at each shop. He received a hearty reception at all these stores.

Mr Aney visited the Swadeshi Market where he was received by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, who took him round the market where he was garlanded by all the shopkeepers.

PLEASED WITH KHADI.

At the Khadi Bhandar he was much pleased with the quality of Khaddar that was exhibited for sale and gave them an encouraging message. Later he visited the "Svadeshi", shop at ChurchGate Street. Lastly he visited the Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores where he was received and taken round the Stores Dr. Sathye accompanied Mr. Aney to all these Stores. He expressed his satisfaction with the excellent and magnificent work of the Statue.

In the afternoon he motored to the Victoria Terminus where he was received by the Members of the Tilak Memorial Committee headed by Messrs. S. L. Silam and P. G. Sahasrabudhe, the Secretaries of the Committee. Mr. Aney with the members then posed for a photograph and was given a hearty send off. Prominent amongst these who were present were Dr. Deshmukh, Sathaye, S. L. Silam, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Annapurnabai Deshmukh, Messrs. Nanavati, Bhagwat, Ogale, Puntambekar, Dr. Velkar, Savarkar, Athavale, Sahasrabudhe and others.

SUGAR MONOPOLY IN LIMBDI STATE

Subjects Greatly Agitated Over New System

(From A Correspondent.)

LIMBDI, Aug. 1.

The Limbdi Darbar, from this day, has introduced the monopoly system in his State. The sugar monopoly has been given to Sjt. Shivlal Chhaganlal, an inhabitant of Limbdi. This merchant has to sell the sugar to the public at the rate of 4/12. It was sold two days before at the rate of 4/4/ or 4/5/-. No one dares to speak against this order of the State. The public are greatly agitated over this system of trade monopoly.

JENA HAS NAPOLEON'S DOUBLE

Not Only His Resemblance, Even Manner Is Same

In 1806 Napoleon I defeated the the Prussian armies in Jena, the beautiful old Thuringian university town, and laid the foundation for the subjugation of Prussia, which lasted until October, 1813.

To-day the Little Corporal's double keeps the historic hotel Im grunen Baum zur Nachtigall in Cospeda, near the battlefield of Jena. This is Walter Lange, a native of Jena, who, according to Professor Holzhausen of Bonn, the noted authority on Napoleon, resembles the Emperor in every respect.

In 1925 the Queen Louise Association held a celebration in Lange's hotel, and he was induced by students to appear as his famous double. The resemblance was so striking—figure, nose, chin, and even the characteristic lock of hair over the brow—that Lange was dubbed "the Napoleon of Cospeda." When the city of Naumburg celebrated its 900th anniversary in 1928 Lange rode in the procession as Napoleon I, and Professor Holzhausen wrote of him at the time:

EVEN MANNER IS SAME

"The Cospeda Napoleon sat slouchily on his horse like the Emperor used his telescope on the battlefield with the characteristic gesture of Napoleon and saluted like him."

Since Lange's first public appearance as Napoleon in 1925 visitors come from all over the world to see the "Napoleon behind the bar," and the hotel's business flourishes. The host, who began collecting Napoleoniana when he was only 12 years old, now has an interesting collection and also a Napoleon library.

RACEHORSES HAVE EVENTFUL LIVES

Yearlings Tax Ingenuity Of Trainers Before Becoming Famous

Has it ever crossed your mind that the racehorse passes through as many vicissitudes as his master?

In youth there is the luxury which comes when, as an unbroken yearling, he has been through the sale ring, and, bought at a high figure, has gone into a fashionable stable.

In maturer years, with a triumph in the New Stakes or the Middle Park Stakes to his credit, the great failure, which might have been a great victory, is an established fact when some more brilliant colts than he succeed in relegating him to a place among the "also rans" in the Derby.

Worse disaster follows in the St. Leger, and in comparative old age all that is left is the poverty of a stall in a small establishment and a curt line in the sporting papers announcing that another supposed Triton has been "added to the list."

The inevitable dishonour is complete when a four-figure yearling is numbered among the selling chasers says Larry Lynx in "The People."

Tragedy? Aye, it is a tragedy, for, having failed when it was thought that he would succeed, not eveh his skeleton is left in some museum to show future generations what a horse he used to be.

Though I have never bred a horse myself my love of animals has prompted me to see something of the inner side of a stud farm.

In the old days at Epsom I was a frequeht visitor to the Durdans, where some of the greatest stallions and brood mares had their home.

I sat up with Sceptre the nignt she threw her first foal. Bob Latimer, who managed the stud for the late Lord Rosebery, and Dave, the groom ("Cicero," as we called him, because the stallion of this name was his particular pet) were very good friends of mine.

I have watched young foals grow from the time they are, so to speak, at their mother's knee. They are then so docile that a small child can lead them.

As the weeks go on they become skittish, playful, but as changeable as the weather.

Some take after the sire, some take after the dam. Few are alike, in colour, temperament, or size.

Long, lanky little devils! They seem all legs when they have their first sight of the world at large in the home paddocks.

WONDERFUL LIFE.

The life of a racehorse is rather a wonderful thing. It is worth a few moments' study. I admit I often find it more interesting than the book of form.

If you have never visited Tattersall's sale ring I advise you to go at the first opportunity. Probably the best sales to visit from the point of view of the novice are those held at Newmarket and during the race week at Doncaster.

Let us suppose that some yearling sales are in progress. Bidding is fast and furious as the various "lots" are led into the enclosure.

What a gamble it is! One is knocked down at fifty guineas, another at eighty, and the sensation really starts when the highly bred yearling is walked round for all eyes to see.

The experts have seen him before, or heard all about his make and shape.

In their own minds they have already put a price upon him, and, if they want him, they bid accordingly.

A GAMBLE.

He may fetch a thousand and not be worth a "tenner" when he has been put into training. Indeed, he may never be trained at all owing to some infirmity, not apparent at the time of sale, or an unforeseen accident on the trial gallops.

After the yearlings are disposed of brood mares with foals come up for auction, and it is as one of the latter that the racehorse makes his initial appearance in public.

As he has not yet lost the white downy hair our foal has the appearance of having four white legs.

A far-sighted trainer or owner buys him and sends him, just as a father would send his son, to a school, a school for horses. Many of these schools are part and parcel of a training establishment.

SCHOOLMASTERS.

On the next occasion we see our foal he is a two-year-old on Newmarket Heath, or at Manton, or Chattis Hill.

The time has arrived when he has to learn by private trials with older horses, who might be termed the real schoolmasters, what he can do to show his paces. Later on he may be tried over four furlongs against the clock.

Assuming that our two-year-old has been found to be a promising colt his preparation for his early engagements, made by his breeder and owner, is not hurried.

Perhaps he is not highly tested before the end of June.

He is taken, we will say, to the trial ground by the July course on a beautiful summer morning when the lark is high in the sky and the air of the Health clear and bracing.

There are few present. The owner and his good lady, the trainer, the head lad, a jockey or two. The trainer gives his instructions ti the rider of the trial horse, the finishing touch is put to the saddling of the colt. The jockeys mount. On that trial the fate of the novice may depend.

TRIUMPH.

Another picture I could paint is when our one-time foal has gone out favourite for the Derby. The scene is the Epsom course, packed with spectators as it has seldom been packed before. The field is coming down the hill to Tattenham Corner. One moment of confusion, one moment of doubt, then a roar from the crowd: "The favourite wins."

Our one-time foal, beautifully handled by his rider, sweeps past the post with a couple of lengths to spare.

As a three-year-old he has won the Blue Riband of the Turf.

And what comes next? Retirement at the age of four. He has the luck to sire something nearly as good as himself; then he does sire a colt who carries on the family tradition in the greatest race of all.

He has many sons and daughters before he goes into private life with a whole paddock in which to end his declining years.

One day his owner comes to visit him, and tells the small grandson at his side of the wonderful triumphs of the gallant old "hoss."

Yes, that is how I should like it to be always.

Good Health means Happiness

Dr. De JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

ANIMAL WELFARE CENTRES FOR INDIA

British Committee Formed To F... er Humanitarian Movement

A provisional Parliamentary committee has been formed to further the work done for the welfare of animals in India and to co-operate with the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to that end. It held a meeting in mail week at the House of Commons which was attended by a large number of Indian and English people who care for animals. Sir Robert Gower, chairman of the R.S.P.C.A. presided, for though by the terms of its charter the association cannot operate outside the British Isles, it can co-operate with other organisations that do so, and it is giving its support to the new movement.

Sir Robert said there was need for a great deal of work in India, including the establishment of chains of new animal welfare centres, where sick and wounded animals of the poor might be treated free. Help and encouragement would be given to societies now dependent on individual and sporadic efforts.

Lady Warwick hoped the gathering would be the nucleus of a new movement drawing together all concerned for the welfare of animals in India. They had no idea of interfering with the concerns of a great nation but they hoped to spread a wider knowledge of animal life and needs.

INDIAN APATHY.

Another speaker said that the suffering of animals in India was due to indifference and apathy rather than to direct cruelty, but throughout the country there was room for a change in the attitude towards the animal creation. This could be done partly through schools and colleges by interesting the teachers and getting lessons into text books inculcating the idea of kindness to animals.

The idea of forming a new association originated with Mrs. Gordon White, who was present at the meeting and spoke. She is a young Englishwoman who with her husband became interested in the needs of the animals, bullocks, camels, monkeys, and more especially the ponies and donkeys, in the North West Indian Frontier town where they live. They aroused the interest of their neighbours and an Indian erected a building for use as hospital and stables.

"In the eighteen months I was there," said Mrs. White, "we were able to help over a thousand animals. People in the station were so enthusiastic about the movement. We have just come back to England. We motored from the frontier to Bombay and interested people on the way down. In two places they started a similar movement.

Sir Robert Gower said that funds would be required and stated that Lady Warwick had started the fund with a special donation of £100.

LADY NETHERSOLE EXTERNED FROM KASHMIR

A Srinagar telegram dated July 28 says:—Lady Nethersole has been externed from Kashmir under the orders of the Resident after the latter had fully satisfied himself of the necessity of doing so.

NAGPUR TO HOLD SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

(From A Correspondent)

NAGPUR, August 2.

The Nagpur Rashtriya Seva Sangh has decided to organise a Swadeshi Bazar and Exhibition during the next Ganapati Festival, i.e., from 24-8-33 to 9-9-33.

Those intending to exhibit their goods should communicate with the Secretary, The Nagpur Rashtriya Seva Sangh, Badakas Building, Walkar Road, Nagpur City.

WOMAN NOVELIST CREATES SCENE IN CHURCH

Miss Joan Conquest Raises Protest While Bishop Sermonises

Shortly after the Bishop of Winchester, Dr. Cyril Garbett, had begun his sermon in St. Paul's Cathedral on July 9, Miss Joan Conquest, who is Mrs. Leonard Cooke, novelist jumped up from her seat immediately under the pulpit and tried to interrupt him.

Waving a bright yellow covered book written by herself, she demanded the right to address the congregation from the pulpit steps. Dr. Garbett, who had started a sermon on the Oxford Movement, did not even glance at the woman, and continued speaking.

"My Lord Bishop," she cried, "this book is a challenge to civilization and to Christianity and demands that the Church of England take up the cause of the British untouchables and the degraded, dispirted mass of the slums."

Before she could proceed farther with her protest, two vergers rushed forward and taking her by either arm, led her from the Cathedral. As she was led past the pulpit, she threw down the book on the steps and cried out:

"I can only assume that the Church of England is cowardly and criminally neglectful of the salvation of the mass of degraded human beings of the slums."

The Bishop was calm during the incident. He did not look down but continued his sermon although his words were lost to the congregation. Miss Conquest afterwards explained the reasons for her action.

SHE EXPLAINS.

"I chose this occasion to make my protest," she declared, "because the Bishop of Winchester was preaching. The Bishop wrote an article in "The News Letter," the National Labor organ, on slums and I thought he would most likely listen to me. I spent six months last winter in the slums of London and I think that, compared with the state of civilization we are supposed to enjoy, they are the worst in the world. I wrote down my experiences and they were published in my last book, "The Naked Truth."

Before leaving the Cathedral, Dr. Garbett said he had no knowledge of Miss Conquest's protest.

"I didn't see her," he said, "and I had not the slightest idea while I was preaching that a protest had been made."

RING ROUND HITLER?

Litvinov's Visit To Paris May Result In Fra...co-Russian Amity

The completion of a fresh page in the development of the European situation, following the rise of the Hitler regime and the growth of the military spirit in Germany, is considered here to be marked by the interviews which M. Litvinov, the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, has had today with the French Foreign Minister, M. Paul-Boncour, and the Premier, M. Daladier, wrote the Paris correspondent of "News Chronicle" in mail week.

The visit does not in itself herald any new eventful happening, but following the signature in London this week of the series of treaties between Soviet Russia and her neighbours—which are stated to be of French origin and inspiration—it has furnished an opportunity for further emphasising the growth of friendship between France and Russia, which has become particularly marked in recent months.

This Franco-Russian rapprochement was founded by M. Philippe Berthelot, the famous permanent head of the French Foreign Office about three years ago. It made no progress under the Tardieu regime, but M. Herriot took up the work. It has been continued at Geneva and elsewhere by M. Paul-Boncour, and it has now reached the stage where—with a significance that the phrase involves—it is scarcely any exaggeration to speak of a Franco-Russian Entente.

The signing of the non-aggression treaties between Russia, the Baltic countries, the Little Entente and Turkey, and the remarkable growth of Fraco-Russian amity are viewed in Paris as the inevitable grouping in the face of a Germany which is believed to be already re-arming, of the Powers who are determined to defend peace.

Thus, it is declared, has the Hitler regime resulted in effect in surrounding Germany with a ring of defensive alliances.

It may thus be said that M. Litvinov and M. Paul-Boncour have met to congratulate each other.

FUMIGATION KILLS STOWAWAYS

Health Officer And Assistants Arrested In New York

NEW YORK, (By Mail.)

A New Jersey physician and his two assistants from the United States Public Health Service were arrested charged with homicide, following the death of two stowaways.

The stowaways had apparently concealed themselves among a large quantity of bags of nuts which were taken aboard the liner President Garfield when she loaded at Marseilles, June 21. The men were Al Signor of Brooklyn and a Frenchman named Raina, whose home is believed to be Aix-en-Provence.

According to quarantine regulations, the hold of the ship was fumigated with poison gas for the purpose of killing vermin and disease germs among its perishable cargo.

Through a hole in the hatch cover, the doctor and his assistants directed the deadly fumes into the hold, totally unaware that the two men were hiding there. They continued pumping gas in for an hour and then sealed up the hatch to allow the fumigation to take effect.

Not until 24 hours later did they open it up again and to their horror they found the bodies of the two men at the foot of a ladder.

THEY WED FOR FIFTH TIME

Four Times Divorced Couple Decide To Make One Last Bid For Married Happiness

Though each is about forty years old, the parties concerned in the latest matrimonial tangle here have had an experience that could hardly be beaten in the United States, that land of lightning divorces and matrimonial quick changes, says a Paris correspondent.

Henri Lemaire and Madame Yvonne Lemaire, nee Gallais, first married in 1912, and their first spell of wedded happiness lasted for a little more than four years.

After a tiff they were divored, and each found new partners. In turn the new unions were dissolved and the couple came together again and decided to make a second bid for happiness.

BACHELOR AND SPINSTER.

The second union was even shorterlived than the first, and after its dissolution each party contracted new unions but these also proved unsatisfactory, and when each had tasted the "joys" of bachelorhood and spinsterhood they married for a third time, the union lasting for four years.

There was another divorce, followed by new marriages, which were also of short duration, and after two years of freedom following the third divorce the couple decided on another union which in turn was dissolved.

After that dissolution they did not contract other alliances, but were content to live as bachelor and spinster. A few weeks ago they met at the house of a friend and begann comparing notes, they agreed that they had made mistakes in the past and have now decided that they will make a fresh bid for matrimonial bliss.

They have signed an agreement that any disputes that may arise between them in the new married state will be submitted to the arbitration of a tribunal composed of the partners to their other unions and each has agreed to accept the findings of this tribunal and give effect to them. In this way they hope to avoid a fifth divorce.

HARTAL IN AMRAOTI

AMRAOTI, Aug. 1.

The news of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest was known this morning in Amraoti, and immediately there was Hartal in the Town. The city is now observing complete Hartal.

BRITISH SILVER IN SAN FRANCISCO MINT

Held As Backing For U. S. Silver Certificates

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Ten million dollars of silver paid by Great Britain to the United States on account of war debt is now being held in San Francisco mint as backing for silver certificates.—Reuter Special.

VIDARBHA MILLS TO OPEN

AMRAOTI, Aug. 1.

The Vidarbha Mills Berar Ltd. at Ellichpur, which were closed during the last few months due to a strike are to be opened soon. A compromise between the mill-authorities and the workers is said to have been reached.

America Refuses To Play Europe's Game

Roosevelt's Policy May Prove To Be Right One, Says Bertrand Russell

President Roosevelt's sudden refusal to play the same as that played by the other Powers at the World Economic Conference has caused bewilderment and in some circles, indignation, writes Mr. Bertrand Russell in the "Sunday Referee."

At the first issue seemed obscure, and there was a tendency to regard the American policy as a reckless volte-face. Now, however, it is becoming plain that this view was not justified. The President's policy differs from that of the gold countries on a fundamental principle. The President believes that the unit of currency should represent a constant amount of certain staple commodities; the gold countries believe that it should represent a constant amount of gold.

Any international agreement on currency would aave had to adopt either one view or the other; a compromise was impossible. Moreover, it was certain that the gold countries would not adopt the American view. In these circumstances, the President has thought it better for America to proceed in isolation, without waiting for international agreement.

NO SUDDEN FAD.

The view now adopted by the American Government is no sudden fad or wild nostrum. It is a view which has long been advocated by many of the best economists, and it has obvious common sense in its favour.

This is easy to see by contrasting the effects of the two kinds of currency. So long as we were on a gold basis, a pound note was worth a certain amount of gold. But, with rare exceptions, people do not want to spend their money on buying gold; they want to spend it on food and shelter and clothing and holidays, and so on. These things may alter their value in relation to gold, and in fact they do so.

In recent years, gold prices have gone down; that is to say, a given amount of gold will buy more than it would formerly. This is an advantage to those who live on interest or a pension or on the rents of long leases—in general, those who do not work for a living.

But it does not pay those who live by selling the produce of their labour, whether as employers or as wage-earners. When prices are falling, a man's initial expenses are heavy in proportion to the price which he obtains later on for his finished product; thus he incurs loss instead of gain; and industrial production becomes unprofitable.

The upshot is that when prices go down it is an advantage to the idle and a disadvantage to the industrious. When prices go up, there is the opposite effect, provided the change is not so rapid as to check investment.

But obviously what is desirable in the long run is that prices should neither go up nor go down. This cannot be achieved so long as currency is based on gold, but it can be achieved by what is called a "managed" or "commodity" currency.

IN AMERICA'S INTEREST.

Suppose you take, for instance, a family having an expenditure of £200 a year. You inquire in what proportion they divide the £200 between rent, food, clothing, and so on, and you decree that £200 is, in future, to represent that amount of these commodities. In that case, the family know that their £200 will always continue to purchase the same amount of the things that they need. Although the prices of single commodities may fluctuate, average prices cannot: the rise of one will be compensated by the fall of another, and 'vice-versa.' This is, apparently, the system to which President Roosevelt has been converted.

It is evident that the raising of such an issue makes international action on currency for the moment impossible. International action, on this, as on other matters, is very desirable but is only possible if all novel experiments and all new ideas are abandoned. If the American theory is right, it is likely to bring prosperity back teo America, as it has already begun to do; and, if it is right, adherence to what bankers regard as eorthodoxy would make the return of prosperity almost impossible.

If the experiment suceeds, other nations will sooner or later follow suit, and international agreements will then become possible without the suffering that they would be likely to cause at present. In this case, therefore, it is probably worth while to postpone international action for the sake of a national experiment. And if it is worth while in this case, it may be worth while in other cases also.

Is there any principle by which we can judge the rival merits of national experiment and international co-operation?

In the first place, the avoidance of war is a paramount consideration. No experiment is worth while if it increases the risk of a first-class war, since war now-a-days is likely to destroy the whole organised social system.

EXPERIMENT WORH COST.

In the second place, nothing should be advocated that would further strangle international trade. Under the influence of economic nationalism, nations have been increasingly objecting to imports, with the result that trade between nations has become very restricted I do not say that, under modern conditions, we should attempt to revert to the old system of unhampered free trade, but I do say that Governments should come to such agreements as would make trade possible wherever the mutual benefit is clear.

In the long run, international trade will require the stabilisation of the exchanges. Nevertheless, in the issue raised by President Roosevelt, I cannot but feel that the experiment is worth the cost. Whether he will be able to carry it through against the conservative forces in his own country remains to be seen.

At the moment, America is in a mood of orderly and thoughtful radicalism, such as was common in England in the nineteenth century, and the President has made himself the mouthpiece of this feeling. I think that, even at the cost of some temporary inconvenience to Europe, we should wish him success and congratulate him on his courage.

HEAD OF POWDER FIRM LEAVES 175 MILLION DOLLARS

The late T. Coleman du Pont left a net estate of 175,401,642 dollars, according to the tax appraisal.

The bulk of the immense estate goes to his widow, his son Francis and his three daughters, Mrs. Holiday S. Meeds, Mrs. C. Douglas Buck and Mrs. John W. Donaldson.

T. Coleman du Pont was the grandson of Eleuthere who, as a pupil of the great French chemist Lavoisier, because an expert in the manufacture of explosives and led him to found the great powder works at Wilmington. Coleman was president of this company from 1902 to 1915 but then resigned, although just at that time the World War was causing tremeridous development for his firm. He served as United States Senator and sold out his interests to other members of the family and devoted a large portion of his income to purchasing the Waldorf-Astoria and other big hotels. He also had many interests in Paris.

COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E. I. C. Association, Ltd., and the Mahajan Association. Our clients are remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS-RATE—The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross-Rate. We receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS:—Quotations of Liverpool and New York Future together with Bombay quotations and expectation (Dharna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST:—Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE

Further particulars from:
COTTON INFORMATION BUREAU.
181, Esmail Building, 1st Floor,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 24241.
Tel: "VANUSET."

WORLD JAMBOREE

What It Means To Every Scout

(By Kalyan.)

A trip to the World Jamboree is the greatest event, the crowning glory, of the life of a scout. Whose mouth will not water when it covers several places of beauty and interest in the British Isles and on the Continent, and the cost is under a couple of a thousand rupees, making no allowance of course for extravagances? The yearning to attend the quintennial gathering of boys belonging to one particular fraternity and drawn from all parts of the world is natural to any one, but irresistible to a scout. He, therefore, scrapes and saves every pie he can to realise his dream. An indulgent parent (or guardian) or a generous donour may be trusted to make up the amount; failing this, the scout girds up his loins to work his way.

The chance is too precious to miss: to meet the youth from the ends of the earth on terms of equality, to live with and learn from them for the best part of a fortnight, is too great a joy and education to forego. Lack of scout lore need be no bar either. One soon learns how to put on the scarf and handle the staff. Wearing of shorts, shirts, socks and shoes presents no difficulty. One also picks up easily the salute and hand-shake which serve as the open sesame. A mighty shout, a sturdy yell and a lusty howl are the finale to his equipment.

ONE COMMON BROTHERHOOD.

From the time an obliging Association "passes" him for a scout and sends his name up as a jamboree-ite in embryo, he is a hero. Is he not going to the meeting of the world scouts numbering over half a lakh boys of different ages, races, colours and creeds, of varying languages, customs and tastes and yet banded together by one bond of equality and brotherhood and a commendable spirit of service and sacrifice? Numerous are the teas, lunches, dinners and feasts to which he is invited by friends, relations and admirers. With an ardent belief in 'mens sana in corpore sano' which a good feed helps, a hefty scout faces all these with his usual cheerfulness; survives them and even thrives on them.

Having acquired en route a good deal of skill in the use of his signs and more than a bowing acquaintance with the laws of his creed and craft, the scout arrives in due course at the venue of the boy's internationtional gathering. What a gorgeous vista opens before his eyes! What a few days before might have been a godforsaken country—where cattle browsed, wild animals hooted, urchins played and brawled, sun and rain beat in vain—soon hums with human life. Tents shoot up; shops open up overnight; stages are set; kindly eyes meet, happy faces greet; fun and frolic mingle with joy and jest; pettiness of mind, snobbishness or highbrowism vanish before the cordial hand-shake, the three-fingered salute; differences of religion, clan, or clime are forgotten; parochial outlook gives way to international vision, all are knit and live in one common brotherhood.

GRAND MARCH PAST.

The grand march past on the opening day is the most important item of the Jamboree programme. Scouts in uniform, with staves, flags and banners all in their places, marching in order at a given signal from their respective leaders, to the sonorous music of bands and the deafening cheers of the public, form an imposing spectacle which people do not grudge in spending money to come from far and wide to watch. Each scout bears himself proud and erect as he passes before the Chief Scout of the world and the representative of the King (if he is not able to attend in person) to take the salute. The scorching heat or piercing cold, blinding rain or blithing storm, makes no difference to the spirit of the gathering: all brave the terrors of the elements with a merry face and a stout heart.

The entire march is a matter of hours, but not for a moment does the interest wane or the spirits droop. Then follow national pageants, physical demonstrations, scout displays, shouts and yells, games and sports. Various groups vie with one another in bringing out their skill and pluck. As the shadows of the evening creep, camp fires provide additional mirth for a couple of hours to the scouts and spectators assembled. Eagerness to see the daily round of rallies at the vast arena, the shows at the world theatre and the evening camp fires, brings hundreds and thousands of people of all sorts and conditions to the Jamboree site. The rush when returning at night is often terrible, long queues extending over three miles being a common phenomenon. But it is a good-humoured crowd, which does not mind the inevitable dig into the ribs or the unavoidable wallow into knee-deep mud which a false step or a rough justle involves.

Interest from the public grows into acquaintance which soon ripens into friendship. Then begin invitations to tea, lunch, dinner or a game of tennis. Autographs from, and photos of, scouts are prized beyond words. If a scout is a Jack of most things—he need be master of none—there is no end to the attention he receives from all quarters. A new world opens before him: angularities are rounded off; wrong views of peoples of other countries are righted; valuable friendships are formed; an atmosphere of conviviality which reigns supreme is favourable to a better understanding and truer rapproachment.

What a scope such a gathering and such conditions open up to weld the youth of the world into an international fraternity which will be a bulwark against war and which will usher in an era of peace, concord and brotherhood where all strive for a better earthly plane to live in, and none seeks his own aggrandisement! May the one hundred and odd Indian Scouts, who have gone forth to attend the Jamboree which will be held at Godollo, 20 miles from Hungary, from 2nd to 15th of August 1933—thanks to God under the leadership of one of their own countrymen this time—make a substantial contribution to this end!

This article would not be complete without a word about the father of an organisation which has brought millions of boys of all nationalities in its fold. He was a military man—Sir Robert, now Lord, Baden-Powell—who started the movement although it is non-military, non-religious and non-political in its creed. All honour to one who has achieved such a miracle! Ten simple laws are prescribed for the guidance of a scout. He has to be trusty, loyal, helpful, brotherly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty and pure in thought, word and deed. How sublime are the principles! Not only a scout but every one else can follow them.

Greed for power, gold and supremacy has torn the nations of the world into armed camps at the present time. Conferences meet; lungs are exercised; pacts are formed; covenants are made; but the hearts are still hypocritical, and the demon of greed which lies at the root of all the ills of the world is not yet laid low. The Scout Jamboree is the silver lining to the cloud which hangs on the horizon. Where elders fail, the youth can succeed. Let them show by their deeds that they are determined to live in brotherhood at whatever cost, that life is one continuous whole, and that to live and work for others, and not for self, is the be-all and end-all of existence. "Drink more wine" and "eat more bananas or mangoes" slogans are not the panacea.

CASTOPHENE

CASTOR OIL CHOCOLATES

When children have lost their vitality when their tongues are coated and their eyes cloudy—then is the time to give them this *pleasant*, gentle laxative. They love its chocolate flavour—and it removes constipation very safely, without forming a habit or causing griping. *Every* mother should keep a bottle handy—it's the *ideal* laxative for children.

CASTOPHENE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

P. O. Box 88, KARACHI.
& P. O. Box 2187, BOMBAY 2

FROM ALL CHEMISTS

Sole Agents for Bombay:—
CHIMANLAL VADILAL, Princess Street, Bombay.

ASVAN

SUPREME TONIC FOR ALL DEBILITIES

BENGAL CHEMICAL & CALCUTTA

Bombay Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY.
Princess Street.

BALDWIN SNUBS JUDGES

"My Salary Cut, Why Not Theirs," He Asks

It was a somewhat indignant Mr. Baldwin who answered questions in the House of Commons in mail week regarding cuts in judges' salaries. The Conservatives leader spoke with unusual asperity.

Sir William DaDvison (C., Kensingtoon S.) asked that the cut should be restored on the ground that an error had been made in treating the judges as servants of the Crown "and subject to cuts in their salaries as though they were Civil Servants."

"No, sir," snapped Mr. Baldwin amid Opposition cheers.

Sir William then declared that the independence of the judges was perhaps the greatest safeguard of the liberties of the people.

Mr. Baldwin retorted sharply: "I do not see why a judge should be excused his cut any more than I am."

When Sir William Davison recalled the recent statement by Mr. Justice Avory that the judges were working "under the shadow of a grievous wrong." Mr. Baldwin said he would be "perfectly prepared" to debate the question.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Jutes Shares Erratic

CALCUTTA, July 28.

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co., have issued the following report:—

Jutes:—The market in this section was adversely affected by the startling set-back in American commodity prices and very erratic movements were witnessed in the prices of Jute shares in the week under review. The external situation gets complicated day by day and the adjournment of the world economic conference without achieving any substantial result has left the public quite in the dark as to the trading conditions in the near future. Latest there are reassuring news from the American markets of recovery in commodity prices without any further apprehension of decline in prices. But the fact is that the market has very well withstood the repeated onslaughts from the bear side and the selling pressure in the market has not created any panicky condition. The continuous decline in the value of raw Jute and the ups and downs in the Hessian markets with an eventual steadiness have demonstrably proved that neither the bull nor the bear side is in a position to assert its will. From such state of conditions one can safely presume that the market is in need of some fresh incentives to influence either way the trend of prices. We have no misgivings regarding the eventual outcome of this "drag" in the markets as the manipulations at present going on in America are bound to improve the economic situation in all other countries. While writing this report there is a bazar rumour that America is going to impose duty on manufactured goods and this has further adversaly affected the Jute markets. Raw Jute closes at 31 Nine porter hessian at 11/4.

Howrah and Kamarhatty the two speculative counters had moved upto Rs. 51/6 and 500 respectively receding back to 49/12 and 490—have closed at 50 and 493 respectively. A large turnover of Howrah shares was made by speculators in the region of 50. Among other high priced shares Anglo India were weak round 355, Alliance round 294, Bally and Barnagore slipped off to 155 and 142 respectively. Dalhousie were done at 375, Orient and Cheviot changed hands at 215 and 225. Union were done in small lots round 405. In shares of small denominations a fair turnover was made in Presidency round 5/9. Clive and Nationals came in for a good deal of attention round 27/4 and 22/6. Empire had buyers at 39, Northbrook business was Reported at 49/12.

Cotton:—Hardly any transaction was reported. This section was absolutely neglected.

Coal:—In this section there was a good stir this week and the values of good dividend paying shares have moved up appreciably. In view of the actual trading conditions in coal we feel the rise is quite unwarranted. Ofcourse strenuous efforts are being made by responsible bodies in the trade to lift up this key of all industries. But hitherto no encouraging sign is visible in the matter of restriction of output to cope with falling consumption day by day. The Railway Board can help the public in this matter but the day seems to be far off. We would therefore advise investors to keep aloof from this investment. Coming to actual business done Amalgamated moved upto 13/8, Pench Valley to 32, Burrakur were steady round 11/2, Bokaro Ramghur were quoted round 7, Nazira had buyers at 7, Raneegunge were in demand at 30/8, Mundolpore were done upto 3/12, South Karanpura upto 2/8, East Indian upto 14 and Equitable up to 17/8.

Miscellaneous:—There was very little doing in this section. Sugar shares were on the whole steady. Cawnpore were done at 36/4, Champaran had buyers at 28/3. Carew were quoted at 15/2, New Savan were a little easy round 16. Ryam were done round 46/8 Samastipore were steady at 17-4 anticipating better dividend. In the engineering group Indian Iron and Steel were steady round 4/10, Bengal Iron were quoted at 2/8. Indian Galvanizing changed hands at 9-12, Indian Standard Wagon were quiet round 40 x. d.

LONDON COPPER MARKET

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. have received the following London Copper Market report, dated July 21st:—

The unsettled tone which we commented upon in our last report has continued to permeate the markets and extreme irregularity has been witnessed in all the metals. Naturally the situation in the U.S.A. is the focus of attention and until the future there becomes clearer extreme caution on this side is most likely to be exercised on this side all round.

Despite the exchange fluctuations Electro has remained very steady around £42|10. Demand has been very poor and trading very quiet.

The official prices to-day are £37-8-9 to £37-10 cash and £37-11-3 to £37-12-6, three months. Best selected £39-15 to £41. Electrolytic at £41 to £42. Wire bars at £42. Strong Sheets at £68

The turnover for the week is about 7450 tons.

INDIAN STUDENTS FOR BRITISH UNIVERSITIES

Advice To Send Applications Through F. U. I. Bureau In Time

The following information is received from the foreign Universities Information Bureau through the University of Bombay:—

"Students desirous of going to Great Britain for further studies are informed that the authorities both at Oxford and Cambridge usually decide their admissions either in March or early in April and that for the few vacancies available they have a long list of applicants.

"As the Education Department of the High Commissioner for India is anxious to do all that is possible on behalf of excellent students whose applications are forwarded to it through this Bureau it is recommending that applications for admission to British institutions should be forwarded through this Bureau so as to reach the Education Department of the High Commissioner not later than the second or third week in January of each year.

"In the case of students who have not yet taken their Final to cable their degree results as degree at Bombay, it would be better to send their applications by the date mentioned above and soon as they are available."

CONTRACT BRIDGE OLYMPIC

Bombay Players Head East-West Pairs

The results of the World Bridge Olympic tournament for 1933 are now out.

Mrs. J. H. Slager and Mr. Fred Levy of Montgomery, Alabama won the International Championship for North-South pairs while Mr. Leo D'Craine and Mr J. Frederic Benedict of Sherburne, New York tied with Mr. Otto Krefting and Mr. Isak Nielson of Oslo, Norway for the International Championship for East-West pairs.

As regards India Capt. J. Lunnon and Mr. A. P. Hickie of Trichinopoly head of the Northsouth pairs while Messrs. H. B Shroff and D. H. Kasabwala of the Bombay Hindu Merchants' Club head the East-West pairs.

The Committee of the Willingdon Club, Bomby had announced two prizes for the local pairs obtaining the best results, oneD to be awarded to a North-South pair, and the other to an East-West pair, and the said prizes have been annexed by Dr. A. G. Merchant and Dr. R. P. Ratnakar (of the Bombay Hindu Merchants' Club) for the North-South pairs and Messrs. H. B. Shroff and D. H. Kasabwala of the same club for the East-West pairs.

It may be remarked that the former pair had the honour of winning a similar prize offered by the local organisers at the World Bridge Olympic 1932 held last year for pairs competing in Bombay.

NON-BRAHMIN YOUTH CONFERENCE

First Session To Be Held In Bombay On Aug. 20

Mr. J. S. Savant, Chairman Reception Committee of Non-Beshmin Youth Conference, writes:—

"The first Session of the Non-Brahmin Youth Conference will be held in Bombay on 20th inst. under the presidentship of Mr. P. R. Chikodi. It is mainly called to organise the scattered Non-Brahmin forces and form a central party with its branches throughout the Presidency, so that the Non-Brahmins can legitimately aspire to get their proper share in the future political power of the Country. The New Reforms whether good or bad are going to open a new chapter in the Political life of India.

It is to be hoped there will be a favourable response to our appeal to join this Conference and our party and thus help the cause which was so sacred to Shahu Chhatrapati Dr. Nair, Sir Tyagraj Chetty and others.

PALI SCHOOL AT "JETWAN"

Principal Nyana Explains Objects Of This Free Institution And Appeals For Help

Ven. U. Nyana, Principal of the Jetwan Anglo-Pali-Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Balrampur, writes:—

During my first sojourn in India about two years ago I visited several holy places where Lord Buddha lived and preached our glorious Dharma about 2500 years ago. Some of these consecrated spots are in ruins, but I was much struck by the solemnity and grandeur that reigns supreme there. But everywhere I found the sad neglect of the teachings of our Lord who had done so much before any other world reformer had come upon the stage to preach to the masses the gospel of true life and deliver them from their ignorance and suffering. The world is at present suffering from many ills, and the only panacea for them seems to be the implanting of the seed of Buddha Dharma again in the land of its birth, whence shall grow an umbrageous tree with its ramified branches all over the world giving shelter to those who are afflicted.

This led me to conceive the idea of starting a seminary in which pupils of all castes and creed should study Pali along with other languages. I think the study of Pali should be fostered among the younger generations so that it may be able to know more fully and correctly the rich store of ancient culture, much of which remains yet to be unearthed from its embedded places. I very much appreciate the initiative taken by His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda in introducing Pali as a second language in his State at first in the Baroda College and then in the High School. He appointed for the first time the late Prof. C. V. Rajvade, and entrusted him with the work of translating into Marathi the three volumes of the Dighanikya and instituted scholarships for Pali studies in Fergusson and Baroda Colleges. It is high time that the heads of Education Departments of different provinces in India should copy the example of the Maharaja Saheb of Baroda and 1st Pali find recognition as a second language in the curriculum of studies in India.

With this end in view I came out to India for the second time and with the help of my disciple Mr. S. P. Sahgal, a devoted Buddhist I have been able to open a school on a modest scale in Sravasthi (Balrampur town, District Gonda, Oudh) where our Lord lived for 19 years in "Jetawan grove," denominated as "Jetwan Anglo-Pali Sanskrit Vidyalaya." My idea is to make this seminary a model for other seminaries to spring up in course of time in different places in India.

The aim of this Vidyalaya is to impart free education to the sons of the soil and cater to the needs of all irrespective of caste and creed.

It provides courses of instruction in Pali, Sanskrit and English language. Mr. Sahgal, has at present taken up the work of its management. I have been fortunate in securing the services of his son Mr. M. C. Sahgal, B.A., L.T., as English Teacher and Pandit H. C. Tripathi Acharya and Pandit B. P. Tripathi, Vidyabhushan Shastri, as Sanskrit teachers on the tutorial staff. I have taken upon myself the humble task of teaching Pali. The Vidyalaya prepares students for High School examination (Matric Standard) in English, Prathama and Madhyama examinations in Sanskrit and Pali.

The initial difficulties in launching upon any enterprise are always great. At the very outset I have to face the problem of money for the smooth and efficient working of the Vidyalaya. I have not met with a generous response from the people of India in the collecting of funds. Students from poorer classes are largely recruited in this Vidyalaya. They require stipendiary help to defray cost of their educational expenses. There are some who require lodging as well. So provision has to be made for mofussil students for their residence. Then, there is the question of a suitable building for housing the Vidyalaya and the teachers have to be remunerated for their work. I have therefore, to depend upon private bodies to help me to raise donations to meet the cost of running the Vidyalaya. I, therefore, appeal to my countrymen in general and benevolent individuals in particular who hold the cause of Buddhism deal and wish to rehabilitate Buddhism through the diffusion of education to its pristine glory, to contribute their mite in this noble cause and give me their unstinted support in my venture. All donations large and small will be thankfully received and acknowledged. Remittances are to be sent to the undersigned:

Ven. U. Nyana, Principal and Pali Professor, Jetwan Anglo-Pali Sanskrit Vidyalaya, P. O. Balrampur, Dist. Gonda, India.

Or S. P. Sahgal, Manager, Anglo-Pali Sanskrit Vidyalaya, P. O. Balrampur, Dist. Gonda, India.

Safest Investment which Never Depreciates

IS

A LIFE POLICY

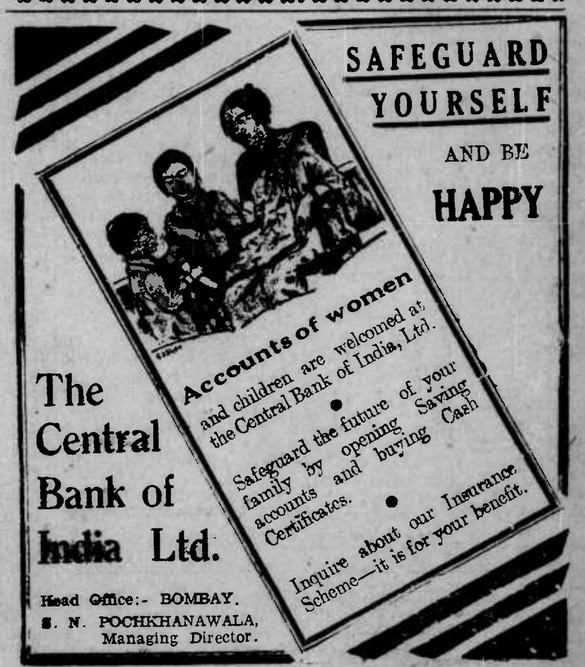
OF

The GREAT EASTERN

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Singapore)

For Particulars and Agency Terms Apply to:—
M. V. MERCHANT, Branch Manager.
50-52 Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.


SAFEGUARD YOURSELF AND BE HAPPY
Accounts of women and children are welcomed at the Central Bank of India, Ltd.
Safeguard the future of your family by opening Saving accounts and buying Cash Certificates.
Inquire about our Insurance Scheme—it is for your benefit.

The Central Bank of India Ltd.

Head Office:- BOMBAY.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

NEW ORLEANS OPERATORS BUY COTTON

Bullish Consumption Figure 14,400,000 Bales

HESTER ESTIMATES CARRY-OVER 11,766,000 BALES

Curtis Estimate Crop 15 Million Bales

Mr. Hester, the Secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange whose figures are generally regarded as a reliable guide by the Cotton trade estimates consumption of American cotton 14,400,000 bales for the season 1932-33 leaving a net carry over of 11,766,000 bales.

Messrs. Cement Curtis & Co., in their month-end forecast estimate condition 72.5 per cent of the growing crop indicating a crop of 15 million bales. If the probable amount under Acreage Reduction Plan 3½ million bales is subtracted the production will be aeround 11½ million wales.

Messrs. E J Schivaback & Co., New York estimate 40,-800,000 acres planted. 7,400,000 acres possible reduction. Yield 150.6 lbs per acre. Indicated crop 10,500,000 bales on the average condition of 65 per cent.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

The New York Cotton futures market was firm and fairly active on Tuesday on improved buying influenced by New Orleans buying and large consumption. The market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a decline of 4 points. The annual figures of consumption and carry-over issued by Mr. Hester were bullish and influenced large buying by New Orleans operators. There were rumours of early inflationary move from Washington and in case of need fixing of minimum cotton prices. There was scarcity of contracts and in the absence of any important selling prices advanced 51 points from the opening level. Later on there was scattered selling which resulted in a small relapse and the market closed at a net rise of 39 to 32 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 40 points at 10.40c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was active and closed at a rise of 37 to 39 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 38 points at 10.36c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 5 points in sympathy with overnight decline in New York prices. The market was steady on limited supply of contracts. The decision of the Chicago Board of Trade to consider previous closing grain prices as minimum until August 15 was seriously commented. Later on there was good trade calling and straddle buying. The m[illegible] closed at a rise of 9 to 10 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 10 points at 6.17d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton futures closed 6 points higher with January 5.48. Sakel Egyptian futures advanced 10 points and Uppers gained 8 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market wa sweak on unfavourable New York advices and closed at a decline of 27 to 14 points.

CROP REPORTS UNFAVOURABLE.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state: According to Garside crop reports are unfavourable. Rains in the East and Central Belts have caused increasing weevil activity whilst heavy deterioration is reported in some of the recent drorght areas in the West.

Despite the first half of the cotton season having witnessed a severe trade depression, Garside estimates the world's consumption of American cotton for this season ending 31st July at 14,100,000 lbs. with a carry over of 12 million bales. Whilst judging present prices from a statistical point of view it must be remembered that it is generally expected consumption for the coming season will show a further good increase and also that the Government intend to control production on the same lines as this season for the next two years. The Chicago Board of Trade having again fixed minimum prices of wheat (namely closing prices of 31st July) till 15th August, has caused considerable comment and it is anticipated that should cotton again decline similar action may be taken. According to private cables it appears that Government will include the reduction of the destroyed acreage in the Bureau on the 8th instant.

PRIVATE CABLES—

N. Y. October highest 10.59+47 up at 2-45 p.m. lowest 10.08—04 down at 10 a.m.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market improved on rumours Washington contemplating minimum prices for cotton similar to wheat.

New York.—Advance influenced by strength grains, complaint insect damage central eastern belts and scarcity of contracts.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., New York:—

Cotton.—Our estimate 1st Aug. 40,800,000 acres planted. 7,400,000 possible abandonment.

Yieul 150.6 pounds. Indicate a crop of 10,500,000 bales. Condition 65.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York December highest 10.82 at 2-45, lowest 10.37 at opening.

Our Liverpool Agents cabled us as under:—

8-56 a.m.:—Light to moderate rainfall Ft. Smith district (Arkansas), Abilene district (North Texas) and Oklahoma. Entire belt partly cloudy.

9-17 p.m.:—Strength of grain has caused change in feeling. Hester estimate consumption 14,400,000, carry over 11,366,000.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

Rains beneficial Oklahoma but insufficient Extreme West. General expectation Bureau yield about 11 million bales including destroyed acreage. Believe Roosevelt will continue inflation if commodities decline further. We favour purchases at this level.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 1	
October 1933	10.50 plus 38
December 1933	10.71 plus 2[illegible]
January 1934	10.80 plus 39
March 1934	10.92 plus 36
May	21.09 plus 32
Middling Spot	10.40 plus 40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Aug 1	
New York, Aug 1	
October	10.45 plus 37
December	10.67 plus 37
Middling Spot	10.36 plus 38
New York 10-55 a.m.—	
October	10.38
December	10.60
New York Noon Call—	
October	10.43
December	10.65

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Aug 1

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 22,000

Day's Exports to Great Britain 8,000 bales

Day's exports to the Continent 14,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 1		
August 1933		6.06 plus 10
September 1933		6.07 plus 10
October 1933	5.94	6.08 plus 09
November 1933		6.09 plus 09
December 1933		6.11 plus 09
January 1934	5.98	6.13 plus 10
February 1934		6.14 plus 09
March 1934		6.16 plus 09
April 1934		6.18 plus 10
May 1934		6.20 plus 10
June 1934		6.21 plus 10
July 1934		6.22 plus 09
August		6.23 plus 09
Middling Spot		6.17 —10

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 1	
SAKELLARIDIS—	
October 1933	8.02
November 1033	8.08
January 1934	8.08
March 1934	8.23
May 1934	8.31
June 1934	8.38
F G F Spot	8.18

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 1	
BROACH—	
Full Good (Good Staple)	5.20
Fine (Good Staple)	5.32
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.44
C P OOMRA—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.20
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.35
Choice (No. 1 (Staple)	5.50
BENGAL—	
Good	4.09
Fine	4.19
Superfine	4.29
SCISDE—	
Good	4.19
Fine	4.29
Superfine	4.39

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug. 1.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer. Power & Light Com.	13
Amer. Power & Light Pfd.	6
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P.A.	46
Amer. Forn Power Com.	12
Amer. Forn Power Gold D.	48
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	24
Electric Bond Common	25-1/4
Electric Bond Dol 6 Pfd.	48
Consolidated Gas	53-1/2
Columbia Gas	20
United Power & Light A	6
North American	26-1/2
United Corpn.	10
American Super Power	5-1/8
American Tel. & Tel.	123
Western Union Telg.	57-1/2
Radio Corp.	3-1/4
Cheasapeake & Ohio	42-1/2
New York Central	42-1/2
Union Pacific R. R.	112
Pennsylvania R. R.	34-1/2
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	28
Guaranty Trust	318
International Carriers	7-1/2
Bush Terminal	4-1/2
Alaska Juneau	24
Noranda Mines	31-1/2
United States Steel	52-1/2
Bethelehem Steel	38-1/2
Youngstown Sheet & Tube	26-1/2
American Smelting	33
Int. Nickel Common	18-1/4
International Harvestor	35
Anaconda Copper Mining	16-3/8
Kennecott Copper	19-1/2
Cerro de Pasco Copper	30
Glidden	15
General Motors	29-1/4
Packard Motor	5-1/4
General Electric	23-1/2
Goodyear Tyre	37-1/2
United Aircraft	32
Curtiss Wright	3
National Dairy	21
Standard Oil of N. J.	35-1/4
Mid. Con. Petroleum	11-1/4
Philips Petroleum	13
St. Regis Paper	6-1/8
American Radiator	15
National City Bank	32-1/4
Chrysler	33
Sun Life of Canada	455
American Ice Co.	11
MacIntyre	31-1/2
Kelvinators	10

Following commodities, market improved fractionally. Chrysler Corp. earned 1.80 Dol. per share in 2nd quarter and has declared dividend of Dol. 1/2.

LONDON METAL

London, Aug 1

Copper Braziers £51

Yellow metal £40 3/4

Spelter Hard Indian Brands £17

Corrugatd sheets 24 gauge £16 1/4

Tin English Ingots £213 1/2

NEW YORK SUGAR.

New York, Aug. 1.

Sept.	1.38—01
Dec.	1.45—01
March	1.51—01
May	1.56—02

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, Aug. 1.

July	0.97 1/8c
Sept.	1.00 3/4c.
Dec	1.04 7/8c.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, Aug. 1.

July	68 5/8d
Oct.	70 3/4d
Dec.	73 3/8d

NO BUSINESS IN COTTON & SHARES

Bombay, Aug. 2.

There was no business—again to-day in cotton and Share Bazars. Nominally Broach A|M was quoted at Rs. 227 8.

Business in the Bullion market was normal at the opening, but later on, there was no trading. Rumours of abolition of import duty on silver influenced good demand for Bhadarva delivery. Some operators were selling Shravan delivery at the advance. Shravan opened at Rs. 56|3, and after advancing to Rs. 56|8 declined to Rs. 56|5.

The difference between the two deliveries which was annas three is now increased to As. 9 Ready Silver Rs. 56|4, Shravan Rs. 56|6. Bhadarva Rs. 56|14.

GOLD MARKET.

Gold market was quiet on fears of embargo on exports of gold from this country. Ready Gold Rs. 30-12-0, Shravan Rs. 30-12-2, Bhadarva Rs. 30-12-6.

3 1|2 per cent. Indian loan was quoted to-day, at Rs. 85|6.

No business is reported in grain and seed markets to-day.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Aug. 1.

Spot Silver	35 3|8—1|4c.
September	37.00+70.

Tone.—Quiet.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 1

Silver—Market is quiet

Spot 17 7/8

Forward 18

GOLD BAR

London, Aug 1

Gold Bars fine per oz £6-4-0

SEEDS

London, Aug 1

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c i f ton—

No offers

Castorseed Bombay (Hull) c i f ton—

July/Aug sellers £11-0-0

Rapeseed Toria. Hull/Continent ton—

July/Aug sellers £10-17-6

LISSEED

London, Aug 1

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton—

July/Aug paid £12-0-0

Linseed La Plata c i f Hull ton—

July/Aug nominal £11-7-6

Linseed Bombay (London) ton—

July/Aug sellers £12-7-6

LINSEED OILS

London, Aug 1

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt—

Aug sellers 20/10 1/2

Jan/April sellers 22

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Aug 1

Banks Bills 3 months market rate 0 7/16 per cent

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0 3/4 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent

Interest day to day Loan 0 1/4 per cent

Interest 7 days' market Loan 0 3/8 per cent

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	——	219,378
Central India	314	205,329
Barsi and Nagar	——	132,817
Hyderabad-Gaorani	40	55,611
Berar	422	468,671
Central Provinces	31	136,117
Total Oomras	807	1,217,923
Dholera	24	291.687
N.-W. ces		
Rajputana	286	84,075
Sind-Punjab	——	106,320
Broach	——	327,724
Coompta & Dharwar	74	87,544
Westerns-Northerns	153	70,473
Cocoanada	——	13
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	222	56,869
Persian	——	7,252
American	——	72.088
Egyptian & African	——	147.286
Comilla. Burma and other sorts	——	88
Total	1,568	2,477,397

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

1st Sept. to 27th July

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	1,265	387,869
Japan & China	1,600	1,160,543
Coast Ports	——	26,288
Up-country by Rail	——	127,553
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	——	13,446
Total	2,865	1,715,899

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 2.

B. C. RATE:—
T T and D D 1|6
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T. T. and D. D. 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling T. T. 1/6 1/32 to Dec.
Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32
Ban Buying 3 Months 1/6 5/32 Aug/Sept.
New York B. C. RATE:—
T T 304 nominal.
Banks Selling T T 302 nominal
Banks Buying T T 298 nominal.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 637.
Banks Buying D D 647.
AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D D 61 5|8.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 82 3|4 nominal.
Banks Buying 60 Days 81 Nominal.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 95 3|4.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 84 3|4.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D. D. 156 1/4
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 61 5|8.
BERLIN:—
Banks Selling D D 104.
CROSS RATE:—
New York|London 4.43 1st inst.
Shanghai|London 1|3 1|16 2nd inst.
Japan|London 1|2 5|8 2nd inst.
London|Paris 85.00 1st inst.
London|Belgium 23.83 1st inst.
London|Switzerland 17.18 1st inst.
London|Italy 63.12 1st inst.
London|Berlin 13.94 1st inst.
London|Holland 8.25 1st inst.
London|Stockholm 19.38 1st inst.
London|New York 4.46 1|2 1st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £6-4-0 31st ulto.; £6-4-0 1st inst.
Silver London Ready 17 15|16 31st ulto.; 17 7|8 1st inst.
Silver London Forward 18 1|16 31st ulto.; 18 1st inst.
Silver New York Ready 36 31st ulto.; 35 3|4 1st inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 7|16 per cent 31st ulto.; 7|16 per cent 1st inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 3|4 per cent 31st ulto.; 3|4 per cent 1st inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 Months 1 per cent.
6 Months 2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 1

Chartered Bank of I A and C £15 7/8

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg) £129

P and O Banking Corporation £9 3/4

National Bank of India £45 1/2

Funding Loan 3 per cent £109 3/4

Conversion Loan 3½ per cent £99 1/8

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £62

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £70 1/4

Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £82 1/4

Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £106 1/4

Consols 2 1/2 per cent £72 1/4

War Loan 3 1/2 per cent £98 7/8

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £109 1/8

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Aug 1

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Aug sellers 25/9

Wheat Barletta Russo parcels—Aug sellers 25/3

Wheat South Australian parcels July/Aug sellers 28/9

JAV.. SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, Aug 1

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25

C & F Calcutta per cwt—Aug/Sept sellers 7/10 1/2

C & F Bombay per cwt—Aug/Sept sellers 7/10 1/2

C & F Karachi per cwt—Aug/Sept sellers 7/10 1/2

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET

London, Aug 1

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)—Spot 8 1/4

LONDON EXCHANGE

London, Aug 1

T T LONDON ON:—

Berlin	1395
Amsterdam	8.24 1/4
Brussels	23.82
Madrid	39.78
Milan	63.06
Berne	17.20
Paris	84.96
Prague	112.25
New York	4.46 3/4

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, August 2.

	To-day Bales	Total. Bales.
Broach J/A	1,200	22100

TRADING IN YARN UNSETTLED

Consumers Losing Confidence

ART-SILK PRICES RAISED

Bombay, Aug. 2.

There is no special change to report in our market during the past week except that the turnover has continued to remain very restricted owing to unfavourable trading conditions. The important event during the week has been the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi on Tuesday the 1st inst., which has naturally caused a certain amount of nervousness amongst all markets throughout the country, and as a result of which the Yarn Market has become more unsettled and trading has been almost at a standstill. Beside this, the uncertainty of the political situation in the near-future is likely to affect all markets in as much as buyers will naturally remain aloof waiting for further developments and—sellers will find themselves in a more or less difficult situation. Cotton Market has also been once again showing signs of uncertainty and nervousness in America as well as everywhere and the future tendency remains very uncertain. Demand from consuming districts has been practically very meagre and prices have been showing a declining tendency everywhere In such circumstances it is but natural that business continues very restricted and weak holders have been trying to force sales on unwilling buyers. Dealers and consumers have been losing confidence in the present low level of prices and do not seem inclined to make any fresh purchases except for the immediate requirements. On the whole the tendency seems to be rather bearish and whilst prices are not likely to go materially lower, no signs of improvement in the immediate future are in evidence.

ENGLISH YARNS:

Spot prices are being affected by competition from Shanghai, and Japan as well as from local Mills, whereas forward business is out of the question at the moment. The present political situation will render future business still more difficult.

JAPANESE YARNS:

Prices have remained more or less unchanged during the past week with a moderate turnover particularly in Single 40s, Twofold 42s, and also in Mercerized yarns. Owing to very cheap prices of both Japanese and Shanghai yarns compared to similar kinds of Indian or English yarns there has been comparatively better turnover in this class of yarns. Fresh forward business has been very limited, in view of the fact that the quotations from Japan are comparatively higher. It is reported further that some of the Japanese Import Houses have been regularly importing several current styles on their own account and have been meeting the demands from the market at the current level of prices. Sampan has declined to some extent in sympathy with cotton whereas Exchange has remained practically unchanged.

ART SILK YARNS:

The Syndicate have raised their prices of Art Silk yarns by one anna per lb. alround on 31st July and although the present advance was not quite unexpected it has been considered to be too premature. Almost all the markets seem to believe that such a big and rapid advance at the present stage has been due to the shortage of supplies from Italy and as such some of the dealers have been trying to make purchases of Japanese yarns for forward deliveries even at higher prices and according to our information several offers have been cabled soon after the Syndicate advanced. On enquiries, however, we find that the facts are otherwise. Dealers seem to have hopelessly misunderstood the whole situation. In any case it is beyond doubt that the present advance will help the Japanese Import Houses a great deal in bringing about forward business in bulk and they have been now reported to be making several offers. Stocks in the consuming districts are more or less sufficient at present and moderately satisfactory demand was in evidence so far, but the recent rapid advance in price is likely to check the demand from the consuming districts and if large forward business in Japanese yarn is arranged we are afraid in the course of the next few months heavy stocks will be accumulated and an unhealthy position will again be created.

INDIAN YARNS:

Owing to the recent decline in the raw material and also due to uncertain political situation our Mills have not been able to make any sales of importance and the situation continues to remain very unsatisfactory. It is further reported that several up-country Mills have reduced their prices and continue to reduce them day after day with a view to meet the limited demand which they come across from their districts. The Bombay Mills therefore find it increasingly difficult to make sales of their stocks at anything like reasonable prices. Most of the offers from consuming districts are very low and unremunerative and have therefore been unacceptable to our Mills. Stocks of Handloom cloth are also heavy and as a result demand continues to be slack from almost all consuming districts. The future course of the market is rather uncertain at present.

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York—Liverpool:—October 184, Jany. 164, March 158.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A|May 228, Liverpool May 6.29 Rs. 46 at Exchange 1|6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A|May 228—New York May 11.09 Rs. 49 1|2 at 4.44 3|8 Cross Rate.

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay 30|31st July	1,807
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933	2,475,329
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,993,807
Diff. Increase	482,822

AMERICAN WHEAT CROP

Further Reduction

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. in their report state:—

"Private reports show a further reduction in the American Spring crop to 145 million bushels as against Government's estimate of 160 million on 1st July. The Canadian crop estimate is also now reduced to 275 million bushels."

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Aug. 1.

Sakels—	
Nov.	15.34—27
Jan.	15.70—27
March	16.08—26
Ash—	
Aug.	12,88—17
Oct.	12.73—15
Dec.	12.84—14

INDIAN COTTON CROP

Increase In Acreage

At present the general belief is that the area under cotton cultivation in this country is increased by 15 per cent and with continuance of the present favourable weather the All-India Cotton Crop is likely to be 55 lac bales.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Aug. 2.

T. T. on London—	
Previous Close	1-2 15|16.
To-day's Opening	1-3 1|16
To-day's Close	1-3 1|16
	Diff. +1|8

LONDON RUBBER

London, Aug 1

Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb Spot sellers 3-27/

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, August 2.

	Bales.
Central India	314
Hyderabad-Gaorai	40
Berar	422
Central Provinces	31
Dhollera	24
Rajputana	288
Compta-Dharwar	74
Western-Northerns	153
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	222
Total Cotton	1,568 cwts.
Wheat	3,606
Linseed	2.723
Rape Rai & Mustard-seeds	12
Gingellyseed	95
Poppyseed	3
Groundnuts	3,864
Castorseed	283
Rice	15,657
Myrabollams	276
Gram	759
Joowar	353
Bajree	1,962
	tons.
Coal	43

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra

on 15 December, 2016

JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all J9

REGD. NO. B. 1063

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR FHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1933

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life Insurance for mere asking. J10

Mahatma Lodged In Yeravda Again

Gujerat Mail Stopped At Santa Cruz To Facilitate Removal In Motor Car

POONA, Aug. 2.

Gandhiji and Sjt. Mahadev Desai were brought to Poona by car from Santa Cruz, Bombay, at noon to-day.

The Gujarat Mail was stopped at that station and both were handed over to Mr. C. W. Condon, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Poona, who brought them on and handed them over to the authorities at Yeravda Central Jail where they are at present.—A. P.

VIDYAPITH AND ASHRAM LIBRARIES

Gandhiji's Letter To Ahmedabad Municipal Chairman

AHMEDABAD, August 2.

On the night of his arrest Gandhiji wrote a letter to the President of Ahmedabad Municipality offering the libraries of the Satyagraha Ashram, Sabarmati and the Gujrat Vidyapith.

The latter is in the possession of police.

The libraries contain about 35,000 books. Gandhiji also wrote a letter to Mr. Rasiklal Maneklal of Bombay as regards the offers of Rs. 50,000 for a building for keeping these books. Another offer of a like amount was made by wire by Mr. Jamnalal Ramlal of Hyderabad (Deccan) but it was thankfully declined.—A. P.

EXPANSION OF INDUSTRIAL CREDIT

Move For Vigorous Drive

(Special Cable)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.

A vigorous drive to expand the industrial credit is foreshadowed by Mr. Jesse Jones, Chairman, Reconstruction Corporation. Broad casting with approval of President Roosevelt said the Corporation was ready to inflate the working capital of banks by purchasing preferred stock in sound banks.

He declared the authorities were making every effort to reopen on a restricted basis as many as possible of the banks presently closed.

POOR BUSINESS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Dull Trading In Wall Street

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Aug. 1.

On the Stock Exchange, the holiday season, coupled with the prevailing uncertainty in America reduced business to the minimum, though markets finally brightened on better reports from American commodity markets.

Despite overnight weakness of wheat in Chicago there was general inclination here to take a bullish outlook of the present statistical position. Consequently the market ruled surprisingly strong.

Other commodities were uninteresting.

Wall Street after early easiness rallied, but trading turned dull.

Lady Visitor: And what brought you here, my good man?

Convict: Well, madam, my father said when I was a boy that he hoped I would marry beauty and brains and I wanted to please him.

Visitor: Yes?

Convict: So I'm in jail for bigamy.

HAMMOND COMPLETES 2,000 RUNS FOR SEASON

Leyland Stops Yorkshire Rot

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Elliott, Lee and Mitchell did their best to spoil Hearne's analysis by hitting four 6's between them. Hearne took the first 3 wickets for 15 runs, but his final analysis was 29.4 overs, 8 maidens, 61 runs, wickets all of which he captured to-day.

Middlesex lost their first 2 wickets for 33 runs, but they were able to make up the required number of runs without further loss.

Though Farnes' final analysis was 6 wickets for 26 runs he took 3 wickets yielding only 7 runs.

Sussex did some lightning scoring to-day., They were 347 for 4 wickets half an hour before the interval for lunch, but when they actually adjourned for lunch the score stood at 415 for no more loss. This was mainly due to Langridge and Harry Parks putting on 68 runs in half an hour. Cook played a chanceless innings for 4 hours and 20 minutes, and reached the boundary thirteen times mainly through drives.

Langridge scored his individual century in 150 minutes, but he was out after he had batted for ten more minutes. His scoring hits were one 8 composed of four, all run, plus four from a throw, and nine boundaries.

Following Langridge's dismissal Sussex lost 4 wickets for 37 runs. Parks' chief hits were nine 4's and his innings lasted an hour and forty minutes.

Yorkshire were 72 for 3 wickets, but Leyland started hitting vigorously and in the first over after lunch he hit three boundaries from successive balls. He occupied the crease for 2¼ hours, and played a dashing innings giving no chances. His score of 133 included one 6 and not less than twenty-two 4's.

Hammond who carried his bat to-day with 126 completed his 2,00 runs for the season. Sixty-eight of his runs came through boundaries.

Jardine injured his knee which has affected the nerve of his leg. He is unable to play to-morrow, and Hobbs will be captaining Surrey.—Reuter's Special Service.

NOTTS DEFEAT LEICESTER

LONDON, August 1.

The following are the results of first class cricket matches which commenced on Saturday:—

Lancashire beat Gloucester on first innings. Gloucester 228 and 319 for 3 (Barnett 63, Allen 60, Hammond 126 not out), Lancashire 466 for 6 declared; Sussex beat Warwickshire on first innings. Warwick 307 and 152 for 3 (Croom 52, Kilner, 71 not out). Sussex 457 for 9 declared (Cook 143, James Langridge 111, Harry Parks 57); Notts beat Leicestershire on first innings. Leicester 176 and 261 for 8 declared (Armstrong 117, Wiggington 69). Notts 276 and 155 for 9 (Smith 4 for 49).

In the match between Surrey vs. Kent, Jardine attempting to stop a hard cut from Ashdown received the full force of the hit on the left knee and retired, leaving the field with his arm round Gregory's shoulders.—Reuter.

U. S. WOOL AND TEXTILE CODE SIGNED

HYDE PARK, (New York State) Aug. 1

President Roosevelt who is on a holiday at his home here signed the Wool and Textile Code providing a 44-hour week and minimum wages of 14 dollars in the Northern States and 13 dollars in the Southern States.—Reuter.

BAN ON PRIVATE ARMIES

Fire-Arms Licenses Revoked

DE VALERA'S OPINION

No Further Reason For Existence Of I. R. A.

DOBLIN, Aug. 2.

Determination to prohibit all private armies was voiced by De Valera in the course of a spirited debate in the Dail on the Government action in revoking firearms licenses and demanding the surrender of weapons of the recently formed "National Guard."

Th Opposition accused Government of obeying orders of the I. R. A. Mr. De Valera, however, asserted that the moment oath of allegiance was removed, there would be no further reason for the I. R. A.'s existence.—Reuter's Special.

MEDICAL SERVICES IN ARMY

Committee Recommends Greater Economic Advantages

RUGBY, Aug. 1.

The committee on medical branches of the Defence Services set up by the Goverment in 1931, reports that service in a medical career must be improved materially by the provision of increased opportunity for professional work and of greater economic advantages.

It proposes to reduce the total establishment and to enable all qualified officers to specialise, if they so desire at the same time increasing the opportunities to rise to higher ranks without abandoning professional for administrative work.

Thus in the Army Medical branch, the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel normally will be reached at 40 instead of at 48, and Colonel at 50 instead of at 53. No officer should be retired before 55, a majority not till 57 and some not till 60. Emoluments between the age of 35 and 50 should be increased by an average of nearly £150 per year.

All officers in the first instance should be entered for short service normally of five years, and from these should be chosen every year numbers to be retained for life careers. Short service officers not desiring or chosen for permanent retention should be transferred to the reserves with a gratuity of £1000 to assist in buying a private practice.

Special medical scholarships should be created from public funds to be administered by the Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund open to the sons of members of the Forces, who wish to enter the medical services.

The Improvements proposed should be open to future entrants.—B.O.W.

CANADIAN BANKING COMMISSION

Stabilisation O Industry And Finance Aimed At

OTTAWA, Aug. 1..

The new Royal Commission on Canadian Banking which will consider the advisability of the establishment of a Canadian Central Bank will shortly start work. The Commission will include Lord MacMillan and Sir Charles Addis. The terms of reference include the investigation into the question of inter-Imperial and international co-operation aiming at the raising of commodity prices, increasing employment and stabilising industry and finance.—Reuter.

FRANCE REPAYS £15,000,000

PARIS, Aug. 1.

The French treasury has repaid to British banks £15,000,000. The remainder is payable on October 31.—Reuter

INCITEMENT TO VIOLENCE

Mr. Kemp Argues Case Against Meerut Accused

ALLAHABAD, August 1

In the Meerut case appeal Mr. Kemp, after lunch, continued the case of Jhabvala. He asked the court to assume from the correspondence that the league against imperialism was a communist and revolutionary body.

Counsel next referred to two large sums of money sent from Russia to Jhabwala during the Bombay strikes of 1928. The first sum was eventually paid to Joshi, as Jhabwala was no longer a Vice-President of the Textile Labour Union to whom the money was addressed. During the strikes accused throughout associated himself with Joglekar and other accused.

Mr. Kemp next dealt with the cases of Alweye and Kasle. The two accused counsel said, belonged to a class quite different from that of others. They were workers, not altogether unintelligent, and were closely associated with the members of the Workers' and Peasants' Party of Bombay. They were workers doing trade union work and they joined the political party for reasons they could not explain.

FIGHT AGAINST CAPITALISM

Alweye who was a weaver made speeches during the Bombay strikes of 1928. Gists of all of them were that capitalism should be destroyed and political power must come to workers.

The Chief Justice suggested that he must have been coached up.

Mr. Justice Young asked if it amounted to conspiring or were the speeches only natural speeches of strike leaders, most likely, made for purposes of the strike.

INCITEMENT TO VIOLENCE

Mr. Kemp submitted that there was insistance in speeches not only on strikes but they amounted to battle for power. Both the accused were trained by others for this purpose. The general effect of the speeches of both was for violence. They called on the workers to fight the capitalists and emphasised that behind capitalism was the Government. Therefore, the Government must be overthrown and Britishers must be cleared out.

Counsel pointed to the evidence showing that both Alweye and Kasle were trained by others.

At this stage the court rose for the day.—A. P.

BHATIA GIRL ABDUCTION CASE

Story Of Her Conversion To Islam

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 30.

In the sensational Bhatia girl (Tulsibai) abduction case against Natho Khusk and four other Musalmans yesterday the accused were examined by the court of Mr. J. Booth, I.C.S., Sub-divisional Magistrate of Tatta.

Natho, who is alleged to be the principal offender, in the course of his statement, admitted that he had taken Tulsibai from Uplan village to Ajmer (in Rajputana), where he got her converted to Islam. He said that he did this because she begged him in the name of God to help her in getting converted to Islam. He took Tulsibai from Ajmer to his village Gulol and from there he took her to Bhawalpur state to get her treatment from a Muslim Hakim and while returning from Bhawalpur he was arrested at Ghotki station.

The four other accused, who are relatives of Natho, made brief statements ascribing enmity to the Hindu relatives of Tulsibai.

This afternoon all the five accused were committed to the Sessions, the bail bond of Natho being also cancelled.

MOLLISONS FETED IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK August 1.

The Mollisons were given an official reception in the city hall.

Each were presented with a gold medal by the Mayor of New York in commemoration of their recent flight.—Reuter.

FOUR COMMUNISTS DECAPITATED

Found Guilty Of Murder On "Bloody Sunday"

APPEAL FOR MERCY IGNORED

Nazis Take Revenge For Attack On Brown Shirts

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, Aug. 1.

Four Communist youths, a sailor, shoemaker, plumber's assistant, and a workman, were executed in the courtyard of the gaol at Altona by decapitation with an axe.

The youths were found guilty of murder on "Bloody Sunday" July 17, 1032 when a Nazi procession at Altona was attacked by Communists, and fourteen killed and sixty injured in the ensuing street fighting.

The ouths' appeals for mercy were ignored by the Prussian Premier, Capt. Goering, in accordance with his recent announcement that no clemency would be shown to anyone who attacked the Brown Shirts.

AIR MAIL DELAYED AT JODHPUR

KARAHI, Aug. 2.

The Outward airmail left at 10/25 a.m. with six passengers and 1224 lbs of mails.

The airmail from Calcutta was delayed at Jodhpur owing to heavy rain.

The plane left Jodhpur at 6-30 this morning and arrived here at 9/25 a.m.—A.P.

FOR BENEFIT OF HUMANITY

London School Of Hygiene And Ross Institute Amalgamated

RUGBY, Aug. 1.

After eight months discussion a proposal has been made for the amalgamation of the Ross Institute and the Hospital for Tropical disease with the London Sschool of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

It is felt that the amalgamation would avoid overlapping and benefit the work of both the bodies in studying tropical diseases, both in the Empire and for the benefit of humanity.

The Indian Branch of the Ross Institute has become an intrinsic part of the amalgamated body while the memory of Sir Ronald Ross will be carefully preserved.—B.O.W.

DUTY ON WHEAT INCREASED

Growers Receive £2,500,000 In One Year

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Under the stimulus of the Wheat Act, British wheat production jumped 36 per cent in two years.

As a consequence of this the Ministry of Agriculture report lays down that flour millers and importers must pay the Wheat Commission at three shillings six pence per sack under the quota system, compared to two shillings three pence previously paid.

Since the Wheat Act came into operation in June last year, growers received £2,500,000.

"TIMES" JUSTIFIES BOMBING AS "DETERRENT"

Lansbury Calls On Christian Churches To Repudiate "This Outrage Against God & Humanity"

LONDON, Aug. 2.

"The Times", in an editorial, enumerates the disturbing Frontier conditions and expresses the opinion that the occasion justifies the temporary use of bombing as deterrent, provided its successful employment at Bajaur is not used to strengthen arguments against abolition of all air-bombing by international agreement.

"OUTRAGE"

Mr. Lansbury in a letter to "The Times" calls on Christian churches to repudiate "this outrage against God and humanity."—Reuter's Special.

AIR-BOMBING MUST BE BANNED

"Times" On Henderson's Tour In European Cities

RUGBY, Aug. 1.

On the decision of Mr. Arthur Henderson to stand as labour candidate for Clay Cross constituency, "The Times" says that what matters is the extent to which his return to party business will affect his task as the President of the Disarmament Conference.

Mr. Henderson who has just returned from a tour to Paris, Rome, Berlin and Prague to discuss disarmament, has gained the conviction that every Government desires working arrangements by which nations will be spared the senseless competition in weapons of destruction as oppressive for national budgets as they are damaging to international confidence. Europe is still distracted by rights of France and wrongs of Germany, but all are agreed that some limit to armaments is better than no limit, that the control of private manufacture of arms is desirable, that a system of supervision must be established and that a permanent Disarmament Commission is necessary for the purpose and that air-bombing should be banned as an instrument of warfare between civilised nations. Meanwhile one country after aonther has shown readiness to make concessions. These are the objects, says "The Times," for which the General Commission can continue to work and Mr. Henderson has in mind a further tour of European capitals in September as necessary to the preliminery meeting of the General Commission in Geneva on October 16.—B.O.W.

KIDNAPPED BRITISH OFFICERS

Manchukuo Authorities Send Supplies

LONDON, Aug. 1.

It is learned in official circles that contact has been established with the Manchukuo bandits who had kidnapped three British officers. The officers are stated to be well and have received supplies from the Manchukuo authorities as negotiations with the bandits are proceeding through intermediaries.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA LIBRARY CONFERENCE

Preparations For Opening On September 12

CALCUTTA, July 29.

Preparations for the forthcoming All-India Library Conference to be held in Calcutta from 12th to 14th September 1933 are making good progress.

The Commissioner of Education, Government of India, Mr. J. Leitch Wilson has consented to open the conference on the 12th Sept. Rai Bahadur, Dr. U. N. Brahmachari, Chairmn of the Reception Committee has donated Rs. 100/ towards the expenses of the conference.

Sir P. C. Ray will propose and instal the President, Dr. M. O. Thomas of the Annamalai University.

A draft constitution of the proposed Indian Library Association was considered at the last meeting of the Working Committee when a small sub-committee was appointed to consider the draft and submit a report to the Working Committee by the 7th August.—A. P.

BREACH ON RAILWAY LINES

BEZWADA, August 1.

The D T.S. Bezwada wires under to-day's date as follows:—

"To-day at about 8 a.m. the railway line at mile 523|1 between Nidamanur and Uppalur and at mile 529|3 to 4 between Dosapadu and Tarigopula, Bezwada-Masilipatam section, breached due to floods. Transhipment has been impossible. Traffic is likely to suffer serious delay. The rain is still continuing."—A.P.

U. S. MINER CLASH WITH POLICE

BROWNSVILLE, (Pennsylvania), August 1.

Seven victims of bullets and tear-gas were taken into hospital as a result of clashes between strike pickets and the deputy-sheriff. In this coal mine 30,000 miners are now on strike.—Reuter.

RY. EXTENSION IN SOUTHERN INDIA

Informal Talk At Madras Secretariat

MADRAS, Aug. 1.

Mr. P. R. Rao, Financial Commissioner of Railways, had an informal talk with the members of the Madras Government, today, at the Secretariat regarding the extension of railways in Southern India, this evening.

Mr. Rao also met the Committee of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce including representatives of Tanjore Rice Millowners' Association(Madras Rice Merchants' Association and discussed various problems with them relating to railways including the construction of new lines and the amendment of the Railway Act.—A.P.

ANTI-WAR DAY IN RIGA

600 Politicals Undergo Hunger Strike

RIGA, August 1.

Six hundred political offenders imprisoned in the various towns of Latvia have started on a fortnight's hunger strike from to-day in commemoration of anti-war day (August 1) organised by the Communist International — Reuter.

CHICAGO MILKDEALERS UP IN ARMS

Challenge Authority Of Administration

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.

The first challenge to the legal authority of the administration's "new deal" was issued by the independent milkdealers of Chicago, who asked the Federal Court to restrain the Secretary of Agriculture from prosecuting them for selling milk below the minimum of ten cents a quart, provided in the milk industry code under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.—Reuter.

Edited by V. V. KUMTEKER (Acting Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.